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PHARMACOLOGICALLY ACTIVE 1,5-DIARYL-3-SUBSTITUTED-PYRAZOLES AND METHOD FOR SYNTHESIZING THE SAME

SP P 5 This is a continuation-in-part of application Serial No. 867,996, filed May 29, 1986.

50 CL 4/8

Description

P 1 Technical Field

10 P The present invention relates to substituted pyrazole derivatives, and particularly to 1,5-diaryl
3-substituted-pyrazoles that are pharmacologically active in alleviating inflammation, asthma, hypersensitivity, myocardial ischemia, dermatological conditions such as
15 psoriasis, dermatitis and gastrointestinal inflammatory conditions such as inflammatory bowel syndromes, and to a method for synthesizing those pyrazole derivatives.

P 2 Background

P Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID's) such as
20 indomethacin, naproxen, ibuprofen, tolectin, fenoprofen and the like have generally been shown to attenuate the biosynthesis of prostaglandins by inhibiting the activity of the enzyme cyclooxygenase. The prostaglandin end-products of the cyclooxygenase pathway are responsible
25 for many of the early signs of inflammation including hyperalgesia, increases in vascular permeability leading to edema, and pyrexia. The activity and potency of the NSAID's in reducing these signs and symptoms is, for the most part, correlated with their ability to inhibit
30 prostaglandin biosynthesis.

The other major pathway of arachidonic acid metabolism is the lipoxygenase pathway. Lipoxygenase products of arachidonate metabolism, the leukotrienes, hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acids (HETES) and
35 hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoic acids (HEPTES), have been

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shown or implicated to be involved in disease states including acute and chronic inflammation, arthritis, allergic and other hypersensitivity disorders, dermatological diseases such as psoriasis, acne, atopic dermatitis, contact sensitivity, eczema and others, cardiovascular disorders secondary to myocardial ischemia or infarction, thromboembolism or vasculitis or platelet aggregation, and hyperalgesic disorders, gynecological disorders such as dysmenorrhea, ocular inflammation, sperm motility or function, and others.

Leukotriene B₄ (LTB₄), another product of the lipoxygenase pathway, as well as HETES and HPETES can mediate induction of other phlogistic substances such as thromboxanes and prostacyclin, is chemotactic to inflammatory cells, and is hyperalgesic. Many of these mediators have been identified in skin, lungs, coronary circulation, eyes, gastrointestinal tract and other organs, and in the synovial fluid of rheumatoid arthritic patients. In chronic inflammatory conditions such as rheumatoid arthritis, it is believed to be the chronic influx of leukocytes, probably mediated by LTB₄, that is the eventual cause of joint erosion.

It is believed that inhibitors of the lipoxygenase pathway could lead to a relatively permanent effect on inflammatory disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis since they could modulate the actual mechanisms of tissue and joint breakdown. Similarly, drugs that could inhibit prostaglandin synthesis via the cyclooxygenase pathway could modulate and reduce early manifestations of inflammation. Pharmacologically active compounds that can inhibit both enzyme pathways at similar concentrations (dual inhibitors) provide a more complete relief for patients suffering from arthritis, hypersensitivity, dermatological, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, ocular, and gynecological disorders than

present drugs that inhibit one pathway, but not the other as is the case for usually used NSAID's that are predominantly inhibitors of the cyclooxygenase³ (prostaglandin synthesis) pathway.

5 A number of 1,5-diaryl-3-substituted pyrazoles are reported in the literature. Some of those pyrazoles have been reported to have pharmacological activity.

For example Fulmer et al., J. Het. Chem., 17:799-800 (1980) report the synthesis of 1,3,5-triaryl pyrazoles¹⁴, as do Foote et al., J. Het. Chem., 7:89-92 (1970), Beam et al., J. Het. Chem., 2:183-185¹⁴ (1972); Soliman et al., J. Pharm. Sci., 70:606-610 (1981), and Barluenga et al., J.C.S. Chem. Comm., 891¹⁴ (1979). Soliman et al., J. Pharm. Sci., 70:602-605 (1981) also report synthesis¹⁴ of 3-methyl-1,5-diarylpyrazoles in which the 1-position aryl is a phenylsulfonylurea or thiourea. Of the above reports, only the two reports by Soliman et al. discuss any pharmacological activity for the pyrazoles prepared or for analogs of those pyrazoles, and those materials are reported to have hypoglycemic activity.

20 Virmani et al., Indian J. Chem., Sect. B, 17B: 472-477 (1979) report the synthesis of 3-omega-alkylaminoalkyl pyrazoles among other compounds. The 1,5-diaryl-3-substituted pyrazoles reported contained a phenyl group at the 1-position, a 4-nitrophenyl at the 5-position, and a $(CH_2)_n-NHCH_3$ group at the 3-position, where n is 3, 4 or 5 (3-5)¹³. This report stated that the compounds prepared were screened for a number of biological activities, with nine of the ninety-four numbered compounds synthesized having mild anti-inflammatory activity, two others having diuretic activity and two others having weak anti-cancer activity. The above-discussed 1,5-diaryl-3-substituted pyrazoles were not among the compounds reported to have any pharmacological activity.

Vereshchagin et al., Zh. Org. Khim., 7:907-912 (1971) reported the synthesis of 1,5-diaryl-3-substituted pyrazoles. The 3-substituents were reported to be alkoxy alkylene in which the alkoxy radical was methoxy or phenoxy and the alkylene was methylene or isopropylene, while the 1,5-diaryl radicals were unsubstituted phenyl.

Jahn and Wagner-Jauregg, Arzneim-Forsch. (Drug Res.), 24:494-499 (1974) reported the synthesis and some pharmacological activities of

1,5-diaryl-3-substituted-4,5-dihydropyrazoles. The aryl group at the 1-position for each reported compound was phenyl, while the 5-aryl substituent was reported to be phenyl, 4-methoxyphenyl, 3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl, and 2-hydroxyphenyl. The before-mentioned pyrazoles were substituted at the 3-position by bonding to the 3-position of propionic acid or propiohydroxamic acid. These compounds were said to possess antirheumatic activity.

Shawali et al., J. Het. Chem., 13:989-92 (1976); Shawali, J. Het. Chem., 14:375-81 (1977); and Matsumoto et al., Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan, 47: 946-949 (1979) reported the synthesis of 1,5-diaryl-3-substituted pyrazoles, all of which also included a substituent other than hydrogen at the 4-position on the pyrazole ring. Exemplary 4-position substituents were reported to include cyano, amino, carboethoxy, and phenylcarbonyl. These reports included no mention of biological activity of the compounds reported.

A series of benzimidoylpyrazoles was reported by Shrof et al., J. Med. Chem., 24:1521-1525 (1981). These compounds were reported to possess activities of sulfonyl urea and biguanide hypoglycemics.

Biere et al., Arch. Phar., 316:608-616 (1983) reported the synthesis of 1,4-diaryl-pyrazole-3-acetic acid derivatives, some of which also contained an aryl substituent at the 5-position. The synthesized compounds

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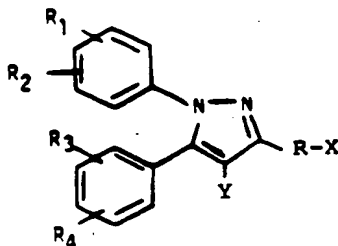
were assayed for use as anti-inflammatory drugs in rats. The compounds assayed that also contained 5-position substituents were reported to be relatively inactive.

A further group of 1,5-diphenyl-4-substituted-pyrazole-3-acetic acids was reported by El-Sayed and Ohta, Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan, 46:1801-1803 (1973). Those compounds were utilized as intermediates in the synthesis of pyrazolo-[4,3-c]-pyridines. Another group of 1,5-diphenyl-4-substituted-pyrazoles, some of which also include methyl, phenyl and carboxymethyl groups at the 3-position, was reported in Al-Saleh et al., J.C.S. Perkin I, 642-645 (1981). The reports of El-Sayed and Ohta and those of Al-Saleh et al. make no mention of the pharmacological properties of the pyrazole derivatives reported. Another group of 1,5-diaryl-3,4-disubstituted pyrazoles and 4,5-dihydro-5-hydroxy pyrazoles was reported in Fusco and Croce, Gazz. Chim. Ital., 101:703-272 (1971).

CL 4/80 Summary of the Invention

The present invention contemplates 1,5-diaryl-3-substituted pyrazoles, their use and a method of their synthesis. The compounds of the present invention are pharmacologically active in alleviating inflammation, and inhibit the cyclooxygenase enzyme pathway, the lipoxygenase enzyme pathway, or preferably both pathways.

In particular, the invention contemplates a substituted pyrazole compound having a structure that conforms to the formula



PS wherein

R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄ are the same or different and are individually selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, amino, acetamido, phenyl, halo, hydroxy, lower alkylsulfonyl, lower alkylthio, nitro, trifluoromethyl, ω-trifluoromethyl lower alkoxy, amino, acetamido, carboxy, alkylhydroxamic acid, or where R₁, R₂ or R₃, R₄ taken together with the phenyl group to which they are attached, form a naphthyl or substituted naphthyl group;

R is a straight, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon that contains 2-16 carbon atoms;

Y is hydrogen, bromo, chloro or lower alkyl having 1-4 carbon atoms;

X is selected from the group consisting of carboxy, carboloweralkoxy, hydroxy, acetoxy, alkanoyloxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkyl carbonyl, oximo, cyano, amino, C(O)-R₅ and -C(O)C(O)-R₅ wherein R₅ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, lower alkoxy, NR₆R₇ wherein R₆ and R₇ are the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, and lower alkyl, or R₆ or R₇ are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, lower acyloxy, benzyloxy, 2-hydroxy lower alkyl, lower alkyl carboxy, phenyl, substituted phenyl, pyridyl, thiazolyl, dihydrothiazolyl, ω-alkanoate, 5-tetrazolyl, -OCO(CH₂)_nCOR₉ wherein R₉ is -OH, -ONa, dialkylamino such as diethylamino and morpholino, and n is 2 or 3; -OCOR₁₀ wherein R₁₀ is -CH₂NR₁₁R₁₂ wherein R₁₁ and R₁₂ are alkyl, such as methyl, cycloalkyl such as cyclohexyl, or together are a heterocyclic ring such as N-methylpiperazino, -OCOR₁₀ wherein R₁₀ is -CH₂Cl, -CH₂O-loweralkyl or t-butyl, -CH-loweralkyl-CO₂-Q, wherein Q is lower alkyl or -H,

acyl such as acetyl, propionyl or butyryl; NR_8OH wherein R_8 is hydrogen, CO-loweralkyl , CO-t-butyl , $\text{COC}_7\text{H}_{15}$, CO-phenyl , $\text{SO}_2\text{-lower alkyl}$, $\text{COCO}_2\text{-lower alkyl}$, and COCONHOH ; NHR_{13} wherein R_{13} is hydrogen, CO-lower alkyl , CO-t-butyl , $\text{COC}_7\text{H}_{15}$, CO-phenyl , $\text{SO}_2\text{-lower alkyl}$, $\text{COCO}_2\text{-lower alkyl}$, COCONHOH , COCO_2H , $\text{COCON(lower alkyl)OH}$, and $\text{PO(O-lower alkyl)}_2$; $\text{C(R}_{14}\text{)}=\text{NNH-2-thiazolino}$, CH(OH)R_{14} and C(O)R_{14} wherein R_{14} is hydrogen, lower alkyl, phenyl and t-butyl; C(=NOH)NH_2 and $\text{C(=NH)N(OH)-lower alkyl}$ and $\text{O-NR}_8\text{R}_9$ wherein R_8 and R_9 are the same or different and are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, phenyl and substituted phenyl;

with the provisos that:

- (a) when Y is bromo or chloro, X is COOH , CH_2OH or C(O)-R_5 wherein R_5 is NR_6R_7 and R_6 is OH and R_7 is lower alkyl;
- (b) at least one of R_1 and R_2 is other than hydrogen where (i) R-X is $(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ or $(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C(O)NHOH}$ and (ii) R_3 and R_4 are 4-methoxy, 3-methoxy-4-hydroxy, 2-hydroxy and hydrogen; and
- (c) at least one of R_1 and R_2 , or one of R_3 and R_4 is other than hydrogen where R-X together contains three saturated carbon atoms linked together by carbon-carbon bonds; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In preferred practice, R_2 and R_4 are hydrogen, and R_1 and R_3 are selected from the group consisting of halo, trifluoromethyl, lower alkyl and lower alkoxy, especially methoxy. R preferably contains two carbon atoms. It is also preferred that the X be hydroxyloweralkyl, carboxy, a hydroxamic acid or a N alkyl hydroxamic acid; i.e., that X be $\text{C(O)NR}_6\text{R}_7$ where R_6 is hydroxy and R_7 is hydrogen or lower alkyl or a

N-alkyl hydroxamic acid; i.e. that X is $-C(O)NR_6R_7$ where R_6 is hydroxy or $-OC(O)CH_2Z$ where Z is dialkylamino or $-CH_2CO_2H$ and R_7 is hydrogen or lower alkyl.

5 The present invention also contemplates a pharmaceutical composition that comprises an anti-inflammatory amount of an above-described substituted pyrazole compound dispersed in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The dose may be administered by
10 topical, p.o., parenteral or aerosol routes. In preferred practice, that substituted pyrazole compound is capable of inhibiting both the cyclooxygenase and the lipoxygenase pathways in the amount present in the composition, when the composition is introduced into a mammal.

15 Further contemplated is a method for alleviating inflammation in a mammal exhibiting an inflammatory condition. That method comprises administering to that mammal a pharmaceutical composition that includes as the active ingredient an effective amount of an
20 above-described substituted pyrazole compound dispersed in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for topical, oral, parenteral and aerosol administration.

 A method for synthesizing a
25 1,5-diaryl-3-(omega-substituted lower alkyl)pyrazole is also contemplated. In accordance with this method, an aryl hydrazine or its acid addition salt is reacted with a 1-aryl-(omega-substituted)-alkyl-1,3-dione containing at least 4 carbons in the alkyl chain. A polar solvent is used that is substantially inert to the reaction
30 conditions, as is the omega-substituent of the alkyl 1,3-dione. The resulting 1,5-diaryl-3-(omega lower alkyl substituted) pyrazole is thereafter preferably recovered, although it can be utilized in the form of its synthesis (crude form), as for further syntheses. Particularly
35 preferred alkyl-1,3-dione derivatives contain 6 carbons in

the alkyl chain and contain a hydroxy group as the omega-substituent.

The present invention provides several benefits and advantages.

5 A particular benefit of the invention is that it provides pharmacologically active compounds that are useful in treating inflammatory conditions.

10 A particular advantage of the present invention is that its synthetic method provides relatively high yields of 1,5-diaryl-3-(omega-substituted lower alkyl) pyrazole compounds.

15 Another benefit of the present invention is that some of its pharmacologically active compounds inhibit the cyclooxygenase enzyme pathway, thereby providing a further means for studying that biological process.

Another advantage of the present invention is that some of its pharmacologically active compounds inhibit the lipoxygenase enzyme pathway, thereby providing a further means for studying that biological process.

20 Still further benefits and advantages of the present invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the detailed description and Examples that follow.

CL 4/c Detailed Description of the Invention

25 P 1,5-Diaryl-3-substituted pyrazole compounds, pharmaceutical compositions containing a substituted pyrazole compound as an active ingredient, a method of treating a mammal exhibiting an inflammatory condition and a method of synthesizing the substituted pyrazole compound
30 are contemplated herein.

In the above formula, R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are substituents on phenyl rings that substitute for hydrogen atoms at positions 1 and 5 of the pyrazole ring. It is preferred that at least one of R_1 and R_2 , and
35 one of R_3 and R_4 be substituted at the 4-positions of

their respective phenyl rings.

In examining the above structural formula to which the useful pyrazole compounds conform, it is noted that the R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 radicals and the X group can be a "lower" alkyl, "lower" alkoxy and the like. Groups and radicals referred to as "lower" denote that they possess 1 to about 6 carbon atoms. The same is true for "lower" groups and radicals that are substituents of the "lower" groups and radicals enumerated.

To the extent that X substituents are defined as being the same as those of R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 , those commonly defined substituents are discussed immediately below. Additional X substituents that are not common to X and R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are discussed thereafter.

Lower alkyl radicals include, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, t-butyl, n-pentyl, 2-methyl-3-butyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, neopentyl, n-hexyl, 1-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 1-ethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, 2-hexyl, 3-hexyl, octyl and the like.

Lower alkoxy radicals are oxygen ethers formed from a before-described lower alkyl group. Exemplary radicals include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, and the like.

Lower alkylthio radicals of R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are sulfide ethers and are thus analogous to the oxygen ethers described above.

Halo radicals preferably include chloro and bromo, as well as fluoro and iodo.

Lower alkylsulfonyl radicals contain a before-described lower alkyl radical bonded to an SO_2 moiety that is itself also bonded to a phenyl ring. Exemplary lower alkylsulfonyl radicals thus include methylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl, 2-ethylbutylsulfonyl and

the like.

An omega-trifluoromethyl lower alkoxy radical is a lower alkoxy radical as before described that additionally includes a trifluoromethyl group at a position farthest on the alkyl chain from the place of bonding to the phenyl ring. Exemplary of such radicals are the 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy.

Naphthyl and substituted naphthyl radicals can replace an aryl group herein at either the 1- or 2-positions to provide 1-naphthyl or 2-naphthyl substituents, respectfully. Substituents on the naphthyl radicals can be any of those described herein as being useful aryl substituents. Exemplary substituted 1- and 2-naphthyls include 6-methoxy-2-naphthyl and the like.

Lower alkyl carboxy radicals are the before-described lower alkyl radicals that further include a carboxy group. Exemplary lower alkyl carboxy radicals include carboxymethyl, 2-carboxyhexyl and the like. Lower alkyl lower alkoxy carbonyl radicals are lower alkyl esters of lower alkyl carboxy radicals. Exemplary lower alkyl lower alkoxy carbonyl radicals include 3-isopropoxycarbonylpropyl, 4-hexyloxycarbonylpentyl and the like.

A lower alkyl carbonyl radical contains a carbonyl group, a total of up to six carbon atoms, and with the portion of R to which it is linked, forms a ketone at the R/X junction. Exemplary lower alkyl carbonyl radicals include acetyl, propionyl 2-methylpropionyl, pentoyl and the like, which can also be named methyl carbonyl, ethyl carbonyl, isopropylcarbonyl and butylcarbonyl, respectively.

Radicals in which X is C(O)-R₅ wherein R₅ is lower alkoxy are carboxylic esters. These esters are preferably named by considering R-X to be a single substituent entity. Exemplary R₅ lower alkoxy groups

are as before described, although methoxy and ethoxy are preferred. When R_5 is NR_6R_7 and ONR_8R_9 , it is also useful to consider R-X as a substituent entity.

5 Lower hydroxy alkyl radicals of R_6 and R_7 are preferably 2-hydroxyethyl and 2-hydroxypropyl. Additionally useful lower hydroxy alkyl radicals include 4-hydroxybutyl and the like.

10 Substituted phenyl radicals that can comprise NR_6R_7 are the same as the substituted aryl groups described before wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 comprise the substituents.

Pyridyl radicals are derivatives of pyridine and can be bonded to the nitrogen atom of NR_6R_7 at the 2-, 3- or 4-positions relative to the pyridine nitrogen.

15 R in the structural formula above is a straight, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarb^{yl} radical that contains 2 to about 16 carbon atoms. In particularly preferred practice, the R-X radical together contains three saturated carbon atoms linked together by carbon-carbon
20 bonds. In other preferred embodiments, R is unsaturated and contains 7-16 carbon atoms.

R is a hydrocarbon radical and therefore contains no elements other than carbon and hydrogen. Consequently, any element present in R-X that is not hydrogen or carbon
25 is, by definition, part of the X radical.

Pharmaceutically acceptable, non-toxic acid addition salts of 1,5-diaryl-3-substituted-pyrazole compounds are useful herein, and can be formed by treatment of the pyrazole with an appropriate acid.
30 Exemplary inorganic acids include hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, phosphoric and the like acids. Exemplary organic acids include methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic and p-toluenesulfonic and the like acids. Conversely, the acid addition salt form
35 can be converted to the free base form by treatment with

alkali.

1,5-Diaryl-3-substituted pyrazole compounds can include a carboxylic acid and/or a hydroxamic acid, as already noted. Basic salts of those carboxylic and hydroxamic acids are also contemplated, and are formed by treatment of the acid with an appropriate, non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable alkaline reagent to form a carboxylate or hydroxamate cation salt. Exemplary non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable cation salts of such carboxylic and hydroxamic acids include sodium, potassium, zinc, aluminum, calcium and magnesium. These salts also readily form in aqueous solutions of the carboxylic and hydroxamic acids.

In preferred practice, R_2 and R_4 are hydrogen, and R_1 and R_3 are selected from the group consisting of halo and lower alkoxy, especially methoxy. The preferred R_1 and R_3 substituents are preferably at the 4-positions of their respective aryl (phenyl) rings.

It is preferred that R contain two carbon atoms and that X be carboxy, hydroxymethyl, a hydroxamic acid (N-hydroxy amide) or a N-lower alkyl hydroxamic acid (N-hydroxy-N-lower alkyl amide).

Specific, particularly preferred 1,5-diaryl-3-substituted pyrazole compounds are named hereinbelow, followed by a parenthesized, underlined numeral for ease of identification and correlation with the syntheses and anti-inflammation study described in detail hereinafter.

The preferred species of this invention include:

1. 3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-N-hydroxy-N-methylpropanamide, (3)
2. 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(3-hydroxypropyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl) pyrazole, (2)
3. 5-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-3-(3-hydroxypropyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl) pyrazole, (56)

4. 1-(4-bromophenyl)-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(3-hydroxypropyl) pyrazole, (35)
5. sodium 8-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-5(Z)-octenoate, (32)
6. sodium 3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]propanoate, (13)
7. 3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-N-tert-butyl-N-hydroxypropanamide, (57)
8. N-carboxymethyl-3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]propanamide, (66)
9. 3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-N-hydroxy-N-isopropylpropanamide (81)
10. 3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-N-cyclohexyl-N-hydroxypropanamide (82)
11. 3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-N-ethyl-N-hydroxypropanamide (83)
12. 3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-N-hydroxy-N-phenylpropanamide (84)
13. 3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]propylamine (96)
14. 3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]propanal (11)
15. 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(3-oximino-propyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)pyrazole (26)
16. 3-(3-hydroxypropyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-(4-tolyl)pyrazole (55)

A pharmaceutical composition that comprises an anti-inflammatory amount of a before-discussed 1,5-diaryl-3-substituted pyrazole compound dispersed in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is also contemplated herein. The composition comprises a unit dosage of the substituted pyrazole compound.

The substituted pyrazole compounds of this invention are capable of inhibiting the lipoxygenase

enzyme pathway and/or the cyclooxygenase (prostaglandin synthetase) enzyme pathway. In preferred practice, the substituted pyrazole compound of the pharmaceutical composition is capable of inhibiting both the lipoxenase and the cyclooxygenase enzyme pathways in the amount at which that substituted pyrazole compound is present in the pharmaceutical composition, when that composition is introduced as a unit dose into an appropriate mammal such as a laboratory rat.

The term "unit dosage" and its grammatical equivalent is used herein to refer to physically discrete units suitable as unitary dosages for human patients and other warm blooded animals, each unit containing a predetermined effective, pharmacologic amount of the active ingredient calculated to produce the desired pharmacological effect in association with the required physiologically tolerable carrier, e.g., a diluent or a vehicle. The specifications for the novel unit dosage forms of this invention are dictated by and are directly dependent on (a) the unique characteristics of the active ingredient, and (b) the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such an active ingredient for therapeutic use in humans and other animals. Examples of suitable unit dosage forms in accord with this invention are tablets, capsules, pills, powder packets, granules, wafers, and the like, segregated multiples of any of the foregoing, as well as liquid solutions and suspensions.

The active ingredient is referred to herein as being dispersed in the carrier. Thus, the dispersion formed can be a simple admixture, a non-settling dispersion as in the case of certain emulsions, or as an ultimate dispersion, a true solution.

The amount of active ingredient that is administered in vivo depends on the age and weight of the mammal treated, the particular medical condition to be

treated, the frequency of administration, and the route of administration. The dose range can be about 0.01 to about 500 milligrams per kilogram of body weight, more preferably about 0.1 to about 50 milligrams per kilogram of body weight and most preferably about 0.1 to about 25 milligrams per kilogram of body weight. The human adult dose is in the range of about 10 to about 2000 milligrams daily, given as a single dose or in 3 or 4 divided doses. Veterinary dosages correspond to human dosages with the amounts administered being in proportion to the weight of the animal as compared to adult humans.

As is seen from the data discussed hereinafter, orally administered unit doses containing about 1 to about 50 milligrams of a 1,5-diaryl-3-substituted pyrazole per kilogram of laboratory rat body weight (e.g., about 200 grams each) were useful in reducing inflammation. These results are contrary to those reported by Virmani et al., Indian J. Chem., Sect. B, 17:472-477 (1979) who reported compounds that are structurally similar to those described herein were not active as anti-inflammatory agents.

Physiologically tolerable carriers are well known in the art. Exemplary of liquid carriers are aqueous solutions that contain no materials in addition to the substituted pyrazole compound, or contain a buffer such as sodium phosphate at physiological pH value, saline and the like.

Liquid compositions can also contain liquid phases in addition to and to the exclusion of water. Exemplary of such additional liquid phases are glycerin and vegetable oils such as cottonseed oil.

Exemplary solid carriers (diluent) include those materials usually used in the manufacture of pills or tablets, and include corn starch, lactose, dicalcium phosphate, thickeners such as tragacanth and methylcellulose U.S.P., finely divided SiO_2 ,

polyvinylpyrrolidone, magnesium stearate and the like. Antioxidants such as methylparaben and propylparaben can be present in both solid and liquid compositions, as can sweeteners such a cane or beet sugar, sodium saccharin, sodium cyclamate and the dipeptide methyl ester sweeteneer sold under the trademark NUTRASWEET (aspartame) by G. D. Searle Co.

A method for alleviating inflammation in a mammal exhibiting an inflammatory condition is also contemplated. The method comprises administering to that mammal an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition that includes a unit dose of an active ingredient that is the before-described substituted pyrazole compound dispersed in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The pharmaceutical composition is preferably maintained within the mammal until the substituted pyrazole compound is cleared from the mammal's body by natural means such as excretion or metabolism.

The pharmaceutical composition can be administered orally, topically or by injection, by means well known in the art. In preferred practice, the composition is admininstered orally as a tablet, capsule or aqueous dispersion.

Inasmuch as a pharmaceutical composition can be administered 3 to 4 times daily (per 24 hour period), the method of alleviating inflammation can include administering the pharmaceutical composition a plurality of times into the treated mammal over a time period of weeks, months and years. The pharmaceutical composition is administered a plurality of times to the mammal over a time period of thirty days, in preferred practice.

A method for synthesizing a 1,5-diaryl-(omega-substituted lower alkyl) pyrazole constitutes yet another aspect of the present invention. Here, an aryl hydrazine or its acid addition salt is

admixed in an inert polar solvent with a
1-aryl-(omega-substituted)-alkyl-1,3-dione containing at
least 4 carbons, and up to about 9 carbon atoms, in the
alkyl chain to form a reaction mixture. The aryl
5 hydrazine and the 1,3-alkyldione are preferably reacted in
substantially stoichiometric amounts.

The omega-substituent of the 1-aryl-omega-
substituted-alkyl-1,3-dione is substantially inert to the
reaction conditions utilized for the cyclization reaction;
10 i.e., the substituent does not itself react with any of
the reactants or solvent during the cyclization reaction.
Exemplary of useful substituents are hydroxy and lower
alkoxy as before described. Hydroxy is particularly
preferred as the omega substituent.

15 The aryl hydrazine and aryl-alkyl-1,3-dione are
reacted in an inert polar solvent medium. Exemplary of
such solvents are methanol, ethanol, isopropanol,
pyridine, triethylamine and mixtures of those solvents.

The reaction mixture so formed is maintained with
20 agitation, as by stirring, for a predetermined period of
time for the 1-aryl-hydrazine and the
1-aryl-(omega-substituted)-alkyl-1,3-dione to react and
form the desired 1,5-diaryl-3-(omega-substituted lower
alkyl) pyrazole. The predetermined time period is
25 typically about 1 to about 20 hours, depending upon the
reactants, solvent and reaction temperature.

The cyclization reaction is normally carried out
at ambient room temperature. The temperature typically
rises somewhat during the cyclization, but is readily
30 controlled. Temperatures above room temperature can also
be utilized.

The resulting substituted pyrazole can be used as
is in its crude form directly after the cyclization, as
where a further reaction is to be carried out with it.
35 Preferably however, the crude reaction product formed is

recovered and purified as by crystallization or column chromatography prior to use in a further reaction or to alleviate inflammation.

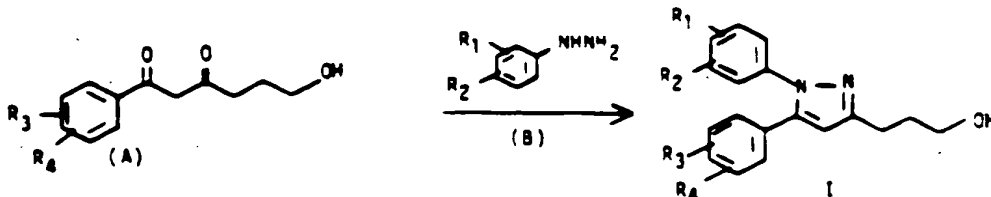
Further reactions can be carried out on the omega-substituent of the pyrazole-3-lower alkyl group inasmuch as that substituent is substantially inert to the reaction conditions for cyclization and formation of the pyrazole ring, but need not be inert to all reaction conditions.

An exemplary, generalized reaction sequence is shown below in Scheme 1 where a 1-(R₃, R₄-disubstituted phenyl)-6-hydroxy-hexan-1,3-dione and R₁, R₂-disubstituted phenyl hydrazine hydrochloride are reactants (A) and (B), respectively, that react to form 1-(R₁, R₂-disubstituted phenyl)-5-(R₃, R₄-disubstituted phenyl)-3-(3-hydroxypropyl)-pyrazole, I, wherein R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄ are as previously defined. The parenthesized numerals beneath the structural formula of I refer to compounds of that structure that are exemplified hereinafter.

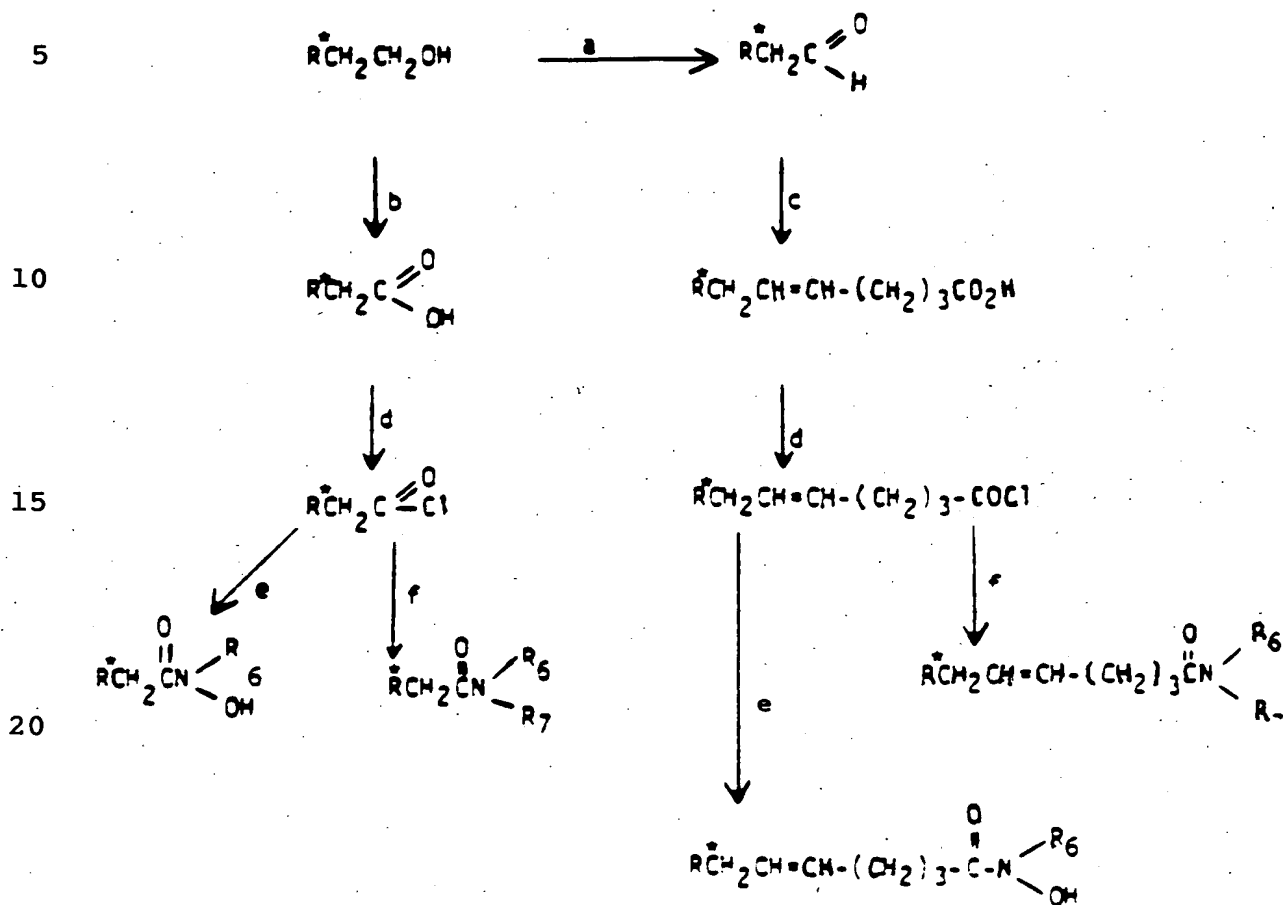
The reaction sequence shown thereafter in Scheme 2 relates to reactions carried out with specific compounds and in which R* is the 1-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]methylene group (as shown hereinafter); R₁-R₇ are as before described; lower case letters adjacent to reaction arrows indicate reaction conditions discussed thereafter below; and underlined numerals indicate specific compounds whose syntheses are described in detail hereinafter.

30 T, 200X

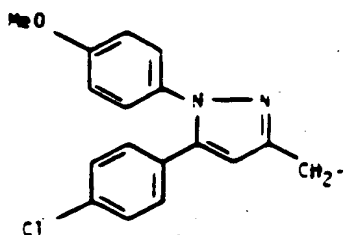
Scheme 1



Scheme 2



a, pyridinium chlorochromate; b, Jones Reagent; c, lithium hexamethyldisilazide/ $BrPh_3P(CH_2)_4CO_2H$; d, oxalyl chloride; e, R_6NHOH ; f, R_6R_7NH .



21

5 ρ Treatment of the appropriate aryl diketone A wherein R_3 and R_4 are defined as before with arylhydrazine B wherein R_1 and R_2 are defined as before gives the 1,5-diarylpirazoles I that are isolated by recrystallization or chromatography on silica from the corresponding 1,3-diarylpirazoles formed as minor products of the reaction.

10 The pyrazoles of formula I are oxidized to either the acid (e.g., 12) with, for example, Jones Reagent or to the aldehyde (e.g., 11) with, for example, pyridinium chlorochromate, as illustrated with compound 2; i.e., 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(3-hydroxypropyl)-1 ϕ (4-methoxyphenyl)pyrazole. The olefinic acid 32 was obtained by treatment of aldehyde 11 with
15 (4-carboxylbutyl)triphenylphosphorane.

20 The appropriate acid chlorides were synthesized by treatment of acids of general formula 12 or 32 with oxalyl chloride in tetrahydrofuran (THF). The acid chlorides were then added as THF solutions to a solution of the appropriate alkylhydroxylamine hydrochloride
[$R_6NHOH(HCl)$], in THF/water/triethylamine
(THF/ H_2O/Et_3N) to afford the alkylhydroxamic acids
such as compounds 3, 58 and 41. The corresponding
O-acylated products (e.g., 53 and 57) that may also form
25 in the reaction were separated by either recrystallization or chromatography.

30 Similarly, treatment of the acid chlorides above with amines of general formula R_6R_7NH gave amides such as 28, 65 and 38, where R_6 and R_7 are as before defined.

 Oxidation of compound 65 with Jones Reagent as above gave acid 66.

35 The remaining compounds of this invention were synthesized by standard methods from pyrazole alcohol 2, aldehyde 11 or acid 12 as shown in Scheme 3, below. The

substituted pyrazole compounds with unsaturated side
chains at the 3-position were prepared by reaction of
aldehyde 11 with the appropriate Wittig reagent, as
discussed specifically hereinafter and shown in Scheme 2,
5 above. R_1 - R_7 , lower case letters and underlined
numerals are as described for Schemes 1 and 2, before. R^*
in Scheme 3 is the 1-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1 \oplus
(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl-ethylene group, as shown.

10

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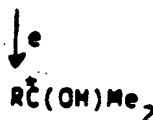
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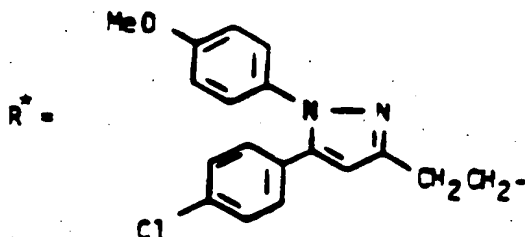
5



30

(4-methoxycarbonylphenyl)-triphenylphosphonium chloride
[4-CO₂MePhCH₂P⁺Ph₃Cl⁻].

24



- 10 CL 4/c Best Modes for Carrying Out the Invention
P Melting points (mp) were determined on a
 Thomas-Hoover apparatus, and are uncorrected. The
 infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Beckman
 Instruments IR-8 spectrophotometer and are expressed in
 15 reciprocal centimeters. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)
 spectra for hydrogen atoms were measured in the indicated
 solvent with tetramethylsilane (TMS) as the internal
 standard on a Varian T-60A or an IBM WP-100 spectrometer.
 The values are expressed in parts per million downfield
 20 from TMS. Parenthesized, underlined hydrogens were
 assigned to the resonance positions immediately before the
 parentheses. EI and CI mass spectra were obtained on a
 Finnigan 1015D quadrupole mass spectrometer coupled to a
 Finnigan 9500 gas chromatograph or a Finnigan MAT 8230
 25 Double Focusing high resolution mass spectrometer.

CL 4/c Example 1: 4-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-(3-hydroxypropyl)-
1-(4-methoxyphenyl) pyrazole (2).
P 4-Methoxyphenylhydrazine hydrochloride [35.0
 30 grams (g), 0.20 moles] was added to CH₃OH [50 milliliters
 (ml)] containing pyridine (20 ml). An additional amount
 of CH₃OH (25 ml) was added to the thick resulting
 slurry. 1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-6-hydroxyhexan-1,3-dione (48.2g, 0.20 moles), was added
 35 neat, followed by more CH₃OH (25 ml). The slurry was

stirred at room-temperature for 1.5 hours, after which time the mixture was concentrated and taken up in CHCl_3 (300 ml). The CHCl_3 solution was washed with 1N HCl (300 ml), dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated. The oil was decolorized (Norit) in hot diethyl ether (Et_2O) (300 ml). The Et_2O solution was cooled, and crystallization from Et_2O (300 ml) afforded 2 (49.4 g). From the filtrate was obtained additional 2 (9.28 g), total yield 91%, mp $87.5 - 88^\circ$. NMR (CDCl_3) 1.7 ¹⁴ 2.3 (m, 2H, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$), 2.55 (brs, 1H, OH), 2.80 (t, 2H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, CH_2), 3.75 (t, 2H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, CH_2O), 3.77 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 6.28 (s, 1H, $\text{C}_4\text{-H}$), 6.93 (ABq, 4H, $J=12, 9$, 4-OMe- C_6H_4), 6.9 - 7.3 (m, 4H, 4-Cl- C_6H_4); IR (KBr) 3320, 2920, 1495; MS, m/e 342 (M^+), 312, 298 (100%);

Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{19}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 66.56, H, 5.59; N, 8.17
Found: C, 66.54; H, 5.76; N, 8.02

The following general procedure was used for the preparation of 1,5-diaryl-3-(3-hydroxypropyl) pyrazoles of Tables 1 and 2 that follow.

The appropriate aryl hydrazine or hydrazine hydrochloride B [10 millimoles (Mm)] was dissolved in a solution of methanol (25 ml) containing pyridine (1 ml). The appropriately substituted 1-aryl-1,3-dione A (10 Mm) was admixed in a single portion. In a short time, the mixture warmed slightly, darkened, and became homogeneous. After stirring at ambient temperature for a time period of from 2 to 20 hours, the reaction mixture was worked up as follows: the mixture was concentrated in vacuo and taken up in diethyl ether (250 ml); the ether solution was washed with aqueous 1N HCl (200 ml), decolorized, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered through a pad of celite, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude material was either purified by column chromatography (silica gel 60, 70 - 230 mesh, about 250 g, and elution with ether) to

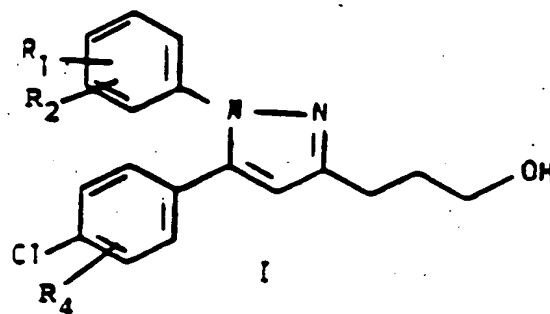
give the desired 1,5-diarylpirazoles (I) or recrystallized directly without chromatography. In some cases the isomeric 1,3-diaryl isomer was also isolated in varying minor amounts, and eluted before I from the column.

5


T₁270X

Table 1

10



15

Compound		R ₁ 	Melting point	Analysis ⁺			Mass spectrum m/e (M ⁺)
Number				C	H	N	
20	1	4-H	105.5 - 106.5°	x	x	x	312 (M ⁺)
	2	4-OMe [#]	87 - 88°	x	x	x	342 (M ⁺)
	4	4-Cl	85 - 87°	x	x	x	346 (M ⁺)
	5	3-CF ₃	oil	x	x	x	380 (M ⁺)
	35	4-Br	oil	x	x	x	390 (M ⁺)
25	36	4-SO ₂ CH ₃	95 - 97°	x	x	x	390 (M ⁺)
	37	4-CH ₃	92 - 94°	x	x	x	326 (M ⁺)
	42	3,4-diOMe	113 - 114°	x	x	x	372 (M ⁺)
	46	3-OMe	oil	x	x	x*	342 (M ⁺)
	47	4-SMe	82 - 84°	x	x	x	358 (M ⁺)
30	48	4-NO ₂	foam	x	x	x**	357 (M ⁺)
	51	4-OC ₅ H ₁₁	oil	x	x	x	398 (M ⁺)
	52	[6-MeO- naphth-2-yl]	foam	x	x	x	392 (M ⁺)
	60	2-CF ₃	oil	x	x	x	-
35	61	4-OCH ₂ CF ₃	87 - 89°	x	x	x	410 (M ⁺)

	Compound Number	R_1^S	Melting point	Analysis ⁺			Mass spectrum m/e (M^+)
				C	H	N	
5	8	3,4-diCl	oil	x	x	x	380 (M^+)
	22	2-OCH ₃	78 - 82°	x	x	x	312 (M^+)
	62	4-F	81 - 82°	x	x	x	330 (M^+)
	69	4-NH ₂	210 - 213	x	x	x***	327 (M^+)
	70	4-CON(OH)Me	98 - 100				385 (M^+)
10	71	4-iPr	oil	x	x	x	354 (M^+)

4* dihydrate

*** dihydrochloride, monohydrate

** 1/4 hydrate

15 + hemihydrate

Me = CH₃

§ R₂ and R₄ = H except for compounds 42 and 8,
where R₂ = OMe and Cl, respectively.

+ analysis within experimental error for C, H & N.

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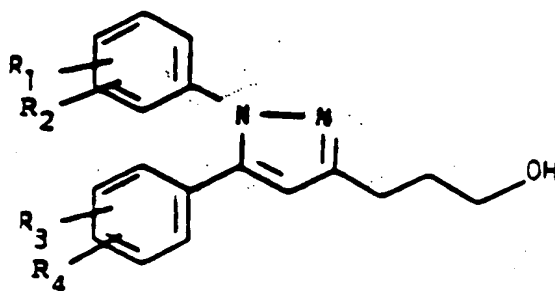
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28

T, 290X

Table 2



10

Compound Name	R_1	R_3	Melting point	Mass spectrum m/e (M^+)
9	H	H	oil	278 (M^+)
10	4-OMe [#]	H	oil	308 (M^+)
18	2-OMe	H	oil	308 (M^+)
21	4-Cl	H	oil	312 (M^+)
30	4-OMe	4-F	86-87.5°	326 (M^+)
50	3,4-diOMe	H	oil	338 (M^+)
54	4-OMe	4-Ph ^{##}	foam ^{**}	384 (M^+)
55	4-OMe	4-Me	94.5-96°	322 (M^+)
56	4-OMe	4-CF ₃	73-75°	376 (M^+)
68	4-OMe	3,4-diCl	56-58°	376 (M^+)

^{**}, &, # See Table 1 notes.

^{##} Ph = phenyl

^S R_2 and R_4 = hydrogen except for compounds 50 and 68,
where R_2 = OMe and R_4 = Cl, respectively.

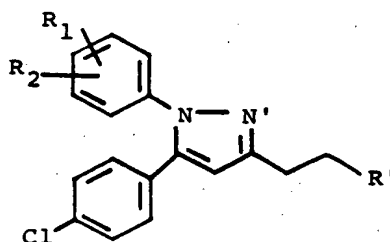
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P Compounds in which R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are all other than hydrogen can be synthesized by the above procedure. For example, when the aryl hydrazine B is 3,4-dimethoxyphenylhydrazine and the 1-aryl-1,3-dione A is 3,4-dichloro-4,6-dioxohexanoic acid, 5-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) 1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-(3-hydroxypropyl)-pyrazole is obtained.

T, 300x

Table 2'



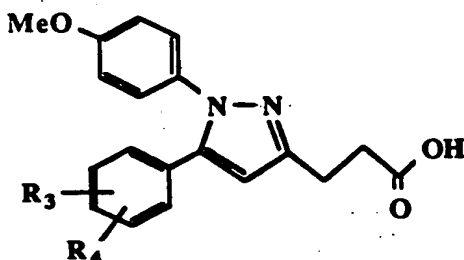
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Compound Number	R_1, R_2	R'	Melting Point	Mass Spectrum				
				C	H	N	m/e (M^+)	
25	72	4-OEt	CO ₂ H	123-125°	x	x	x	370
	73	4-OH	CO ₂ H	239-241°	x	x	x	342
	74	3,4-diOMe	CO ₂ H	153-154°	x	x	x	386
	75	4-OEt	CO ₂ Et	oil	x	x	x*	398
	76	4-OEt	-CON(OH)Me	foam	x	x	x**	341
30	77	3,4-dioH	CO ₂ H	179-180°	x	x	x ^{4*}	358
	78	3,4-diOMe	-CON(OH)Me	162-163°	x	x	x	415
	103 22439	2-OMe	-CO ₂ H	135-137°	x	x	x	356
	104 22538	2-OMe	-CON(OH)Me	145-147°	x	x	x	385

35

T, 310X

TABLE 2''



Compound Number	R ₃ , R ₄	Melting Point	Mass	C, H, N
			Spectrum (m/e)	
10				
105 22478*	4-Me	145-147°	336(M ⁺)	XXX
106 23629*	3-Me	109-110°	336(M ⁺)	XXX
107 23648*	3,4-di-Me	141-142°	350(M ⁺)	XXX
108 23698*	2,4,6-tri-Me	141-142°	364(M ⁺)	XXX
109 23730*	2-Me	111-112°	336(M ⁺)	XXX
110 24089*	4-Et	137-138°	350(M ⁺)	XXX

Example 2: (13-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl] propionic acid (12).

To a solution of the alcohol 2 [(0.92 g, 2.68 millimoles (mM)] in acetone (25 ml) was added a 2N H₂Cr₂O₇ (Jones Reagent) solution (3.02 ml, 6.04 mM) dropwise over a 10 minute time period. After stirring for 1 hour the reaction solution was decanted from the chromium precipitates on the sides of the reaction vessel. The reaction solution was concentrated in vacuo and taken up into ethyl acetate (EtOAc) (100 ml), washed with distilled H₂O until the washes were clear, dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Crystallization from Et₂O: hexane afforded 12 (0.88 g, 92%) as an off-white crystalline solid, mp = 126 - 128°C.

31 20

NMR: (CDCl₃) 2.7 - 3.2 (m, 4H, -CH₂CH₂-), 3.80 (s, 3H, -OCH₃), 6.30 (s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.7 - 7.5 (m, 8H, aromatic), 7.5 - 8.5 (1H, -COOH); IR (KBr) 1700; MS, m/e 356 (M⁺), 312, 311 (100%).

5 Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₇ClN₂O₃: C, 63.95; H, 4.80; N, 7.85. Found: C, 63.82; H, 4.92; N, 7.72.

CC 1/2 Example 3: Sodium 3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl] propanoate monohydrate (13).

10 P To the acid 12 (1.0169 g, 2.85 mM) was added a 1.00 N NaOH solution (2.85 ml, 2.85 mM) and distilled H₂O (15 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred until it was homogeneous, and then lyophilized to afford 13 (1.08 g, 98%) as a white solid, with a mp greater than 300°C.

15 NMR (CD₃OD) 2.3 - 3.2 (m, 4H, -CH₂-CH₂-), 3.80 (s, 3H, -OCH₃), 6.47 (s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.7 - 7.4 (m, 8H, aromatic); IR (KBr) 3250, 1640.

P Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₆ClN₂NaO₃·H₂O: C, 57.51; H, 4.57; N, 7.06. Found: C, 57.19; H, 4.33; N, 6.98.

20 CC 1/2 Example 4: 3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-phenyl-3-pyrazolyl] propionic acid (17).

25 P Following the procedure for compound 12 but substituting compound 1 for 2 afforded 17 (0.86 g, 68%) as a white crystalline solid, mp = 138 - 139°C.

NMR (CDCl₃) 2.6 - 3.2 (m, 4H, -CH₂-CH₂-), 6.30 (s, 1H, C₄-H); 6.4 - 7.5 (m, 10H, aromatic and -COOH). IR (KBr) 3460, 1740; MS, m/e 326 (M⁺), 282, 281 (100%).

30 Anal. Calcd. for C₁₀H₁₅ClN₂O₂: C, 66.16; H, 4.63; N, 8.57. Found: C, 66.48; H, 4.72; N, 8.59.

CC 1/2 Example 5: 3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-N-hydroxy-N-methylpropanamide (3).

35 P To a solution of the acid 12 (0.99 g, 2.77 mM) in tetrahydrofuran (THF) (20 ml) at 0°C, was added one drop

of dimethyl formamide (DMF) and oxalyl chloride (0.29 ml, 33 mM). After 0.5 hours the cooling bath was removed and stirring was continued for an additional 0.5 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo to remove any excess oxalyl chloride, and the acid chloride of 12, was taken up into THF (10 ml).

To a solution of methylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.35 g, 4.16 mM) and triethylamine (Et_3N) (1.55 ml, 11.10 mM) in THF, H_2O (10 ml:5 ml) at 0°C , was added the THF solution of the acid chloride dropwise over a 5 minutes period. The cooling bath was removed, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour, diluted to 100 ml with EtOAc, washed with H_2O , dried (MgSO_4), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (Baker silica gel, 45g) of the residue with EtOAc as eluent, followed by crystallization from Et_2O afforded pure 3 (0.70 g, 65%), mp = $113 - 115^\circ\text{C}$. Further recrystallization from ethyl acetate afforded white crystalline solid, m.p. $125 - 26^\circ\text{C}$.

NMR: (CDCl_3) 2.7 - 3.5 (m, 4H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 3.18 (broad s, 3H, $-\text{N}-\text{CH}_3$), 3.83 (s, 3H, $-\text{OCH}_3$), 6.30 (s, 1H, C_4-H), 6.7 - 7.4 (m, 8H, aromatic), 10.67 (broad s, 1H, $-\text{N}-\text{OH}$); IR (KBr) 3160, 1640; MS, m/e 385 (M^+), 339 (100%).

Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{ClN}_3\text{O}_3$: C, 62.25; H, 5.22; N, 10.89
Found: C, 62.60; H, 5.18; N, 10.82.

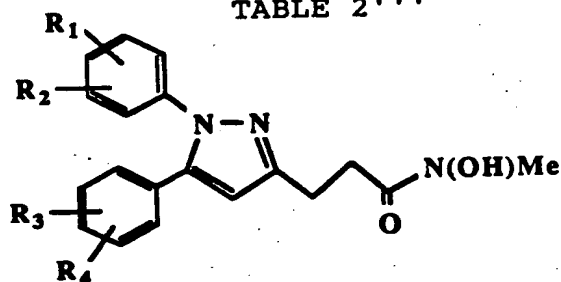
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T,340X

TABLE 2''''



5

	Compound Number	R1,R2	R3,R4	Melting Point	Mass Spectrum (m/e)	C,H,N
10	22537	4-OMe	4-Me	119-121°	365(M ⁺)	XXX*
a	21147	4-Cl	4-OMe	158-160°	385(M ⁺)	XXX
a	21265	4-OMe	4-OMe	104-105°	381(M ⁺)	XXX
a	22413	4-OMe	4-H	foam	351(M ⁺)	XXX*
a	23653	4-OMe	3-Me	137-138°	365(M ⁺)	XXX
15	23699	4-OMe	3,4-di-Me	130-131°	379(M ⁺)	XXX
a	23741	4-OMe	2,4,6-tri-Me	133-134°	393(M ⁺)	XXX
a	23774	4-OMe	2-Me	117-118°	365(M ⁺)	XXX
a	24118	4-OMe	4-Et	72-74°	379(M ⁺)	XXX
20	*1/2 hydrate					

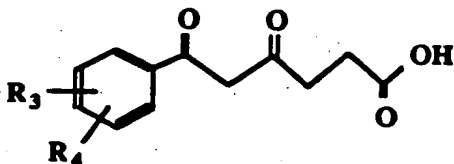
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TABLE 2"-AP



10

Compound Number	R ₃ , R ₄	Melting Point	Mass Spectrum (m/e)	C, H
120 23222	4-Me	139-141°	234(M ⁺)	XX
23628	3-Me	92-94°	234(M ⁺)	XX
23631	3,4-di-Me	98-100°	248(M ⁺)	XX
23700	2-Me	139-140°	234(M ⁺)	XX
24048	4-Et	114-115°	248(M ⁺)	XX
24120	4-Cl	137-139°	254(M ⁺)	XX
25144	4-F		238(M ⁺)	XX
23245	3,4-di-Cl	87-90°	288(M ⁺)	XX
22328	H	102-105°	220(M ⁺)	XX

P

The following general procedure was used for the preparation of the Δ

1,5-diaryl-3-pyrazole propionic acids of Table 2".

A mixture of the appropriate Δ

6-aryl-4,6-diketoheptanoic acid (0.1 Mole) from Table 2"-AP in methanol (750 ml) containing Et₃N (0.2 Mole) was

treated with 4-methoxyphenylhydrazine hydrochloride (17.4 g, 0.1 Mole) at room temperature for 1 hour. If the reaction was incomplete at this point, it was refluxed until complete. The resulting darkened solution was evaporated in vacuo and taken up in Et₂O (700 ml); the ether solution was washed with aqueous 1N HCl (350 ml),

brine, dried (Na_2SO_4), decolorized, evaporated in vacuo and recrystallized from Et_2O .

The compounds of Table 2'' were synthesized directly from the appropriate 4,6-diketo⁴¹hexanoic acid as described below.

PS Synthesis of 6-Aryl-4,6-diketo²⁰hexanoic acids.

The compounds of Table 2''-AP were synthesized by the following general procedure.⁴¹ To a reaction vessel containing anhydrous THF (250 ml) and diisopropylamine (14 ml, 0.1 Mole) stirring under nitrogen at 0°C was added by syringe, n-BuLi (1.6 M, 62.5 ml, 0.1 Mole).²⁰ The vessel was then cooled to -78°C .³¹ Alternatively, lithium hexamethyldisilazide (0.1 Mole) may be employed as the base in place of lithium diisopropylamide.

The appropriately substituted acetophenone (0.1 Mole) in anhydrous THF (50ml) was added and the resulting solution allowed to stir for 30 minutes at -78° and succinic anhydride (4.0 g, 0.04 mole) in THF (100 ml) was added via syringe. The solution was allowed to stir for 1 hour at -78° ,³¹ warmed to room temperature for 1 hour and poured into 5% HCl (250 ml). The mixture was extracted with Et_2O (2 x 300ml) and the combined ether extract was extracted with 10% NaOH (100 ml).³³ The NaOH layer was separated and acidified with 4N HCl, and reextracted with Et_2O (2 x 300 ml). The combined ether layers were dried (Na_2SO_4),³² filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The resultant residues were recrystallized from the appropriate solvent to give the compounds of Table 2''-AP.⁴¹

30

CC 4/1 Example 6: ^{CC} 3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)³ 3-pyrazolyl]-N-hydroxy-N-methylpropanamide sodium salt⁹ monohydrate(3a).²

P To hydroxamic acid 3 (0.6052 g, 1.57 mM) was added 1.00 N NaOH solution (1.57 ml, 1.57 mM) and

distilled H₂O (3 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred for 10 minutes at which time it was homogeneous.

Lyophilization afforded pure 3a (0.64 g, 97%) as a white hygroscopic solid, mp = 100 - 110°C (decomposed).

5 NMR: (CD₃OD) 2.3 - 3.4 (m, 4H, ¹³-CH₂CH₂-), 2.92 (broad s, 3H, ¹³-NCH₃), 3.78 (s, 3H, ¹³-OCH₃), 6.47 (s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.7 - 7.6 (m, 8H, aromatic); IR (KBr) 3420, 1600; MS, m/e 384 (M-Na).

10 Anal. Calcd. for C₂₀H₁₉ClN₃NaO₃·H₂O: C, 56.40; H, 4.97; N, 9.87. Found: C, 56.24; H, 4.53; N, 9.70.

CC v/c Example 7: 0-[2-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl] ethyl-carbonyl] N-methylhydroxylamine (53).

15 The procedure to synthesize compound 3 was repeated on a twenty-fold scale.

Chromatography of the crude reaction mixture (Merck Silica Gel 60; 230 - 400 mesh, 150 g) with CH₃OH:CHCl₃ (3:97) as eluent, separated 3 from a mixture with the less polar component (2.5 g, R_f = 0.18).

Chromatography (Merck Silica Gel 60; 230 - 400 mesh, 75 g) of this mixture with Et₂O as eluent, and crystallization from Et₂O:hexane afforded 53 (0.81 g, 3.7%) as a white crystalline solid, mp = 80 - 81°C (sharp).

25 NMR: (CDCl₃) 2.83 (d, 3H, J = 7.5 Hz, ¹³-NHCH₃), 2.6 - 3.3 (m, 4H, ¹³-CH₂CH₂-), 3.83 (s, 3H, ¹³-OCH₃), 6.33 (s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.7 - 7.4 (m, 4H, aromatic), 7.55 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H, ¹³-NHCH₃); IR (KBr) 3200, 1740; MS (20 eV EI), m/e 356, 339 (100%), 311, 297.

30 Anal. Calcd. for C₂₀H₂₀ClN₃O₃: C, 62.25; H, 5.22; N, 10.89. Found: C, 62.31; H, 5.21; N, 10.88.

CL 1/2 Example 8: ⁹CL N-Carboxymethyl-3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-
1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl] ⁸
propanamide (66). ⁹

P Following the procedure of Example 5, but
5 substituting glycine for methylhydroxylamine hydrochloride
afforded 66 (1.98 g, 67.4%), as a white crystalline solid,
melting point = 185.5 - 187.5°C.

NMR (DMSO-d₆) 2.4 ³² - 2.7 ¹⁴ (m, 2H,
-CH₂CH₂CON-), 2.7 ¹⁴ - 3.0 (m, 2H, ¹³-CH₂CH₂CON-), 3.78
10 (s, 3H, ¹³-OCH₃), 3.78 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, ¹³2H, ¹³-NHCH₂COOH),
6.53 (s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.7 ³² - 7.6 ¹⁴ (m, 8H, aromatic), 8.29
(broad t, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H, ¹⁴CONH-CH₂COOH); IR (KBr) 3360,
1725, 1665; MS, m/e 413 (M⁺), ³²311 (100%).

15 P { Anal. Calcd. for C₂₁H₂₀ClN₃O₇: C, 60.94; H, 4.87; N, 10.15 ³⁰
Found: C, 60.64; H, 4.87; N, 10.01.

CL 1/2 Example 9: ⁹CL 3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-phenyl-3-pyrazolyl] ⁸
N-hydroxy-N-methyl propanamide (67). ⁹

P Following the procedure described in Example 5
20 but substituting compound 17 for compound 12 afforded 67
(1.24 g, 78.0%) as a white crystalline solid, mp = 155 ³²
156.5°C. ¹¹

NMR (CDCl₃) 2.5 ⁶⁷ - 3.5 ¹⁴ (m, 4H,
-CH₂CH₂-), 3.20 (s, 3H, ¹³-N(CH₃)OH), 6.33 (s, 1H,
25 C₄H), 7.0 ¹⁴ - 7.7 (m, 9H, aromatic). 10.37 (broad s, 1H,
-N(CH₃)OH); IR (KBr): 3120, 1650; MS, m/e 355 (M⁺),
13 309 (100%). ³⁰

P { Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₈ClN₃O₂: C, 64.13; H, 5.10; N, 11.81 ³⁰
Found: C, 64.17; H, 5.45; N, 11.51.

30 a 1/2 Example 10: ⁹CL 3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-
3-pyrazolyl]-N-hydroxy-N-methyl
propanamide (45). ⁹

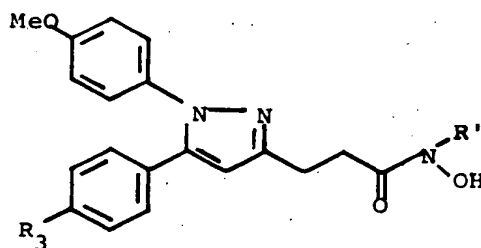
P Following the procedure described in Example 5,
35 but substituting compound 30 for compound 12 afforded 45



(1.21 g, 83%) as an off-white crystalline solid, mp = 151
- 154°C.

NMR (CDCl₃) 2.7 - 3.5 (m, 4H, -CH₂CH₂-),
3.20 (broad s, 3H, -NCH₃), 3.83 (s, 3H, -OCH₃), 6.30
(s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.7 - 7.4 (m, 8H, aromatic), 10.4 - 10.9
(broad s, 1H, -NOH); IR (KBr): 3140, 1650; MS (20 eV EI),
m/e 369 (M⁺), 340, 323 (100%).

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₀H₂₀N₃O₃: C, 65.03; H, 5.46; N, 11.38
Found: C, 64.87; H, 5.59; N, 11.05.

Example 11: Following the procedure described in Example
5, the following compounds were synthesized.



Compound Number	R_3	R'	Melting Point	Analysis C, H, N	Mass Spectrum
					m/e (M^+)
5	81	Cl	iPr	80-83°	x x x [*] 413
	82	Cl		74-76°	x x x 453
	83	Cl	Et	113-114°	x x x 399
	84	Cl		113.5-114.5	x x x 447
	79	CF ₃	Me	foam	x x x ^{2*} 419

10

* 1/2 C₆H₁₄
2* 1/2 H₂O

15

CL 4/c Example 12: ⁹ 3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-
3-pyrazolyl]-N-hydroxypropanamide (29).

P To a solution of the acid 12 (0.97 g, 2.72 mM) in
20 THF (20 ml) at 0°C, was added one drop of DMF (catalyst)
and oxalyl chloride (0.28 ml, 3.26 mM). After 0.5 hour
the cooling bath was removed and stirring was continued
for 0.5 hour. The reaction mixture was concentrated in
25 vacuo to remove any excess oxalyl chloride, and the
remaining crude acid chloride, of acid 12, was taken up in
THF (10 ml).

To a solution of hydroxylamine hydrochloride
(0.28 g, 4.08 mM) and Et₃N (1.52 ml, 10.9 mM) in
THF:H₂O (10 ml:5 ml) at 0°C, was added the crude acid
30 chloride solution, dropwise over a 5 minutes period. The
cooling bath was removed, and the reaction mixture was
stirred for 1 hour, diluted to 100 ml volume with EtOAc,
washed with H₂O, dried (MgSO₄), filtered, and
concentrated in vacuo. Crystallization from Et₂O

35

410

afforded 29 (0.88 g, 87%) as a white crystalline solid, mp

= 154 - 156°C.

³² ¹⁴ ²⁸ NMR (CDCl₃) 2.4 - 3.4 (m, 4H, -CH₂CH₂-),
¹³ ¹⁴ ²⁸ 3.80 (s, 3H, -OCH₃), 6.30 (s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.3 - 7.5 (m,
¹³ ¹⁴ ²⁸ 9H, aromatic and -NH-). IR (KBr): 3260, 1665; MS, m/e 371
¹³ ¹⁴ ²⁸ (M⁺), 353, 339, 311, 298 (100%).

³⁰ Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₈ClN₃O₃: C, 61.37; H, 4.88; N, 11.30.
¹³ ¹⁴ ²⁸ Found: C, 61.36; H, 5.05; N, 10.97.

¹⁰⁰ ¹⁴ Example 13: ¹³ ¹⁴ ²⁸ 0-[2-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]ethylcarbonyl]-N-tert-butylhydroxylamine
¹³ ¹⁴ ²⁸ (57); and 3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-
¹³ ¹⁴ ²⁸ N-tert-butyl-N-hydroxypropanamide (58).

¹³ ¹⁴ ²⁸ To a solution of the acid 12 (0.99 g, 2.77 mM) in THF (30 ml) at 0°C, was added one drop of DMF and oxalyl chloride (0.29 ml, 3.33 mM). After stirring for 0.5 hour the cooling bath was removed and stirring was continued for 0.5 hour. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo to a volume of 10 ml, and added dropwise to a solution of N-(tert-butyl)hydroxylamine (HCl) (0.52 g, 4.16 mM) and Et₃N (1.56 ml, 11.1 mM) in THF:H₂O (12 ml:6 ml) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour, diluted to 100 ml with EtOAc, washed with H₂O, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was combined with that from a similar run on a 2.72 mM scale.

¹³ ¹⁴ ²⁸ Chromatography (Merck Silica Gel 60; 230, 400 mesh, 72 g) with Et₂O:hexane (4:1) as eluent afforded 57, crystallized from cold Et₂O:hexane (1.19 g, 51%) as a white crystalline solid, mp = 73 - 74.5°C and 58 recrystallized from EtOAc:Et₂O (0.63g, 27%) as a white crystalline solid, mp = 137 - 138°C.

41

Compound 57, NMR (CDCl₃) 1.10 (s, 9H, -C(CH₃)₃), 2.7 - 3.4 (m, 4H, -CH₂CH₂-), 3.80 (s, 3H, -OCH₃), 6.32 (s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.7 - 7.5 (m, 8H, aromatic); IR (KBr) 3480, 1730; MS (20eV EI), m/e 339 (100%), 311, 297.

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₆ClN₃O₃: C, 64.55; H, 6.12; N, 9.82. Found: C, 64.41; H, 6.19; N, 9.71.

Compound 58, NMR (CDCl₃) 1.25 (s, 9H, -C(CH₃)₃), 2.7 - 3.4 (m, 4H, -CH₂CH₂-), 3.83 (s, 3H, -OCH₃), 6.33 (s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.7 - 7.5 (m, 8H, aromatic), 10.08 (s, 1H, -N-OH). IR (KBr) 3460, 3130, 1620, 1590; MS (20eV EI), m/e 427 (M⁺), 339 (100%), 311, 297.

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₀ClN₃O₃: C, 64.55; H, 6.12; N, 9.82. Found: C, 64.62; H, 6.38; N, 9.72.

Example 14: 3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl] propanal (11).

To a suspension of pyridinium chlorochromate (10.02 g, 46.5 mM) in CH₂Cl₂ (500 ml) was added the alcohol 2, (5.09 g, 15.5 mM). After stirring overnight, the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo to a volume of about 200 ml, and diluted to 1 liter with Et₂O. This solution was filtered through celite, and the filter cake was washed with Et₂O (2 x 200 ml). The filtrate and the washes were combined and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (120g, Baker silica gel) of the residue with Et₂O:hexane (2:1) as eluent, and crystallization from Et₂O afforded pure 11, (0.88 g, 17%) as a white crystalline solid, mp = 101 - 102°C.

NMR (CDCl₃) 2.8 - 3.2 (m, 4H, -CH₂CH₂CHO), 3.85 (s, 3H, -OCH₃), 6.32 (s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.7 - 7.4 (m, 8H, aromatic), 9.93 (t, J = 1Hz, 1H, -CHO); IR (KBr) 1715; MS, m/e 340 (M⁺), 312 (100%).

PS Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{17}ClN_2O_2$: C, 66.96; H, 5.03; N, 8.22
Found: C, 66.72; H, 5.12; N, 8.13.

(L 4/6) Example 15: Sodium 8-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-5(Z)-octenoate (32).

To a solution of hexamethyldisilazane (5.25 ml, 24.9 mM) in THF (125 ml) at +5°C was added 1.46 M n-butyl lithium (n-BuLi) (16.3 ml, 23.8 mM). The cooling bath was removed after 15 minutes and (4-carboxybutyl)-triphenylphosphonium bromide (5.17 g, 11.7 mM) was added. Stirring was continued for 45 minutes and the aldehyde 11 (3.61 g, 10.6 mM) was added. After stirring for 1 hour, the reaction solution was diluted to a 600 ml volume with EtOAc and extracted with H_2O (2 x 200 ml). The extracts were combined, acidified with 3N HCl, and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 200 ml). The EtOAc extracts were combined, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography of the remaining residue (Baker silica gel, 160 g) with Et_2O as eluent afforded the acid (3.39 g, 75%) as a clear yellow oil.

To the neat acid (0.57 g, 1.34 mM) was added a 1.00 N NaOH solution (1.34 ml, 1.34 mM) and a small amount of water. After stirring overnight, the reaction solution was lyophilized to afford 32 (0.60 g, 95%) as a white solid.

Acid, NMR ($CDCl_3$) 1.4 - 3.1 (m, 10H, $-CH_2CH_2CH=CH(CH_2)_3COOH$), 3.80 (s, 3H, $-OCH_3$), 5.2 - 5.7 (m, 2H, $-CH=CH-$), 6.33 (s, 1H, C_4-H), 6.7 - 7.5 (m, 8H, aromatic); MS (20 eV EI), m/e 426 (M+2), 424 (M⁺), 365, 351, 337, 298 (100%).

Compound 32, NMR (CD_3OD) 1.4 - 3.1 (m, 10H, $-CH_2CH_2CH=CH(CH_2)_3-$), 3.80 (s, 3H, $-OCH_3$), 5.2 - 5.7 (m, 2H, $-CH=CH-$), 6.45 (s, 1H, C_4-H), 6.7 - 7.5 (m, 8H, aromatic); IR (KBr) 3440, 1565; MS, m/e 423 (M-Na).

PS Anal. Calcd. for $C_{24}H_{24}ClN_2NaO_3 \cdot (1.25 H_2O)$: C, 61.40; H, 5.69; N, 5.97
Found: C, 61.60; H, 5.46; N, 5.51.

CL 4/c Example 16: 8-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-
3-pyrazolyl]-N-hydroxy-N-methyl-
5 5(Z)-octenamide (41)

P Following the procedure described in Example 5, but substituting the acid for 12 afforded 41 (0.94 g, 62%) as a clear colorless oil.

10 NMR ($CDCl_3$) 1.5 - 3.5 (m, 14H,
 - $(CH_2)_2-CH=CH-(CH_2)_3CON(CH_3)OH$, 3.80 (s, 3H,
 13 $-OCH_3$), 5.3 - 5.7 (m, $-CH=CH-$, 2H), 6.30 (s, 1H,
 13 C_4-H), 6.7 - 7.4 (m, 8H, aromatic); IR (neat): 3160,
 1630; MS (20 eV EI), m/e 455 ($M+2$), 453 (M^+), 407, 379,
 15 365, 298 (100%).

P Anal. Calcd. for $C_{25}H_{28}ClN_3O_3$: C, 66.14; H, 6.22; N, 9.26
Found: C, 65.78; H, 6.55; N, 8.93.

CL 4/c Example 17: 3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-
20 3-pyrazolyl]-N,N-diethylpropanamide (28)

P To a solution of the acid 12 (1.01 g, 2.83 mM) in THF (25 ml) at 0°C, was added one drop of DMF and oxalyl chloride (0.30 ml, 3.40 mM). After 0.5 hours the cooling bath was removed and stirring was continued for 0.5 hour.
25 The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo to remove the excess oxalyl chloride, and the remaining acid chloride was diluted with THF (25 ml) and cooled to 0°C. To this solution diethylamine (1.17 ml, 11.32 mM) was added dropwise over a 5 minute period. After stirring for
30 1 hour, the reaction mixture was diluted to 100 ml with Et_2O , washed with H_2O , dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Crystallization from Et_2O afforded 28 (0.98 g, 84%) as a yellow crystalline solid, mp = 111 - 112°C.

35

NMR (CDCl₃) 1.13, 1.17 (2t, J = 7Hz, 6H, ¹³N(CH₂CH₃)₂), 2.5, 3.8 (m, 8H, ¹³CH₂CH₂¹³ and ¹³N(CH₂CH₃)₂), 3.80 (s, 3H, ¹³OCH₃), 6.30 (s, 1H, ¹³C₄-H), 6.7 - 7.4 (m, 8H, aromatic); IR (KBr) 1630; MS (20eV EI), m/e 411 (M⁺), 311 (100%).

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₆ClN₃O₂: C, 67.06; H, 6.36; N, 10.20. Found: C, 67.14; H, 6.34; N, 9.95.

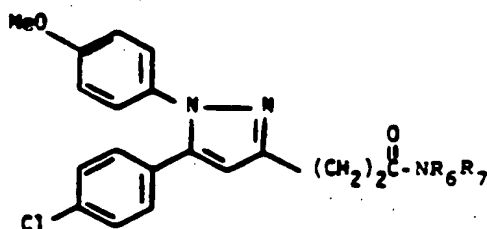
Example 18: Compounds of Table 3.

Following the procedure of Example 17, but substituting NH₄OH, 4-aminophenol, O,N-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride, 2-aminophenol, 2-aminothiophenol, 2-aminopyridine and ethanolamine for diethylamine gave the compounds of Table 3.

45

T, 460x

Table 3



5

Compound Number	NR_6R_7	Melting Point	Mass Spectrum m/e	C, H, N
31	$-\text{NH}_2$	145 - 146°	355 (M^+)	XXX
34	$-\text{NH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{OH}$	223 - 226°	447 (M^+)	XXX
44	$-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)\text{OCH}_3$	136 - 137°	399 (M^+)	XXX
40	$-\text{NH}-\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}$	176 - 177°	432 (M^+)	XXX
63	$-\text{NH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})$	198 - 200°	448 (M^+)	XXX
64	$-\text{NH}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{SH})$	157.5 - 159°	468 (M^+)	XXX
65	$-\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	115 - 118°*	399 (M^+)	XXX*

* 1/4 hydrate

30

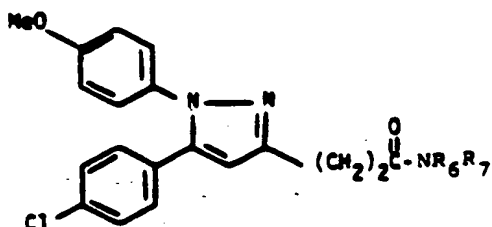
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In addition, following the procedure of Example 17, the following were synthesized.

T,470X

5



10

Compound Number	NR_6R_7	Melting Point	Mass Spectrum m/e	C,H,N
85		227-228°	440 (M^+)	XXX*
86		187.5-189°	461 (M^+)	XXX*
87		104-105.5°	441 (M^+)	XXX
88		160-162°	428 (M^+)	XXX*
89		180-182°	442 (M^+)	XXX
90		235-237°	423 (M^+)	XXX*
100			487 (M^+)	XXX**
101		93-96°	501 (M^+)	XXX

30

* 1/4 Hydrate

** 1/2 Hydrate

35

47

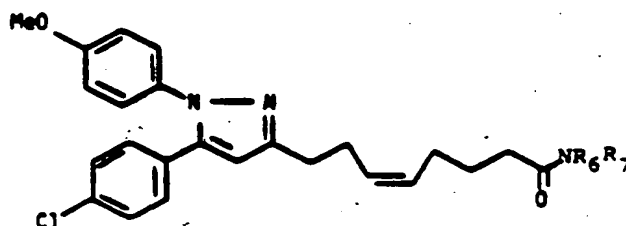
CL 0/c Example 19: Compounds of Table 4.

Following the procedure of Example 17 but substituting the acid for 12 and allowing the resulting acid chloride to react with NH_4OH and diethylamine, respectively gave the amides of Table 4.

Table 4

T, 480x

10



15	Compound		Melting point	Mass spectrum	C, H, N
	Number	$-\text{NR}_6\text{R}_7-$		m/e	
	38	$-\text{NH}_2^*$	125 - 127°	423 (M^+)	XXX
	39	$-\text{NEt}_2$	oil	479 (M^+)	XXX

* Et = ethyl.

20

CL 4/c Example 20: 3-(3-Acetoxypropyl)-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-phenylpyrazole (7).

Compound 1 (1.00 g, 3.20 mM), acetic anhydride (1.0 ml, 11 mM), pyridine (1.0 ml, 12 mM) and CH_2Cl_2 (30 ml) were admixed and the admixture so formed was stirred overnight at room temperature, poured into H_2O (150 ml) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (25 ml). The extracts were dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated to an oil (1.1 g). Chromatography (silica gel 60; 70 μ , 230 mesh, 150 g) and elution with Et_2O afforded 1.10 g (94%) of 7 as a colorless oil.

NMR (CDCl_3) 2.05 (s, 3H, CH_3CO), 1.8 - 2.4 (m, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 2.8 (dist t, $J \approx 8\text{Hz}$, CH_2-), 4.2 (t, 2H, $J = 6$, CH_2O), 6.32 (s, 1H, C_4-H), 7.1 - 7.5 (m, 9H, aromatic);

IR (neat) 2960, 1740, 1600; MS, m/e 354 (M^+), 311, 281, 268 (100%).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{20}H_{19}ClN_2O_2$: C, 67.69; H, 5.40; N, 7.89.
Found: C, 67.78; H, 5.36; N, 8.07.

5

CLV/c Example 21: 3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl] propyl methyl ether (24).

To a suspension of NaH (0.135 g of 60% oil suspension, 3.37 mM) in THF (10 ml) at +5°C was added a solution of 2 (1.05 g, 3.06 mM) in THF (20 ml). After stirring for 30 minutes, methyl iodide (MeI) (0.21 ml, 3.37 mM) was added and the reaction mixture was left to stir overnight. After quenching with CH_3OH , the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo, the residue was taken up in EtOAc, washed with H_2O , dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (40g, Baker silica gel) with Et_2O as eluent afforded 24 (0.98 g, 90%) as a clear yellow oil.

NMR ($CDCl_3$) 1.8 - 2.4 (m, 2H, $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OCH_3$), 2.6 - 3.0 (m, 2H, $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OCH_3$), 3.35 (s, 3H, $-CH_2OCH_3$), 3.48 (t, $J = 7Hz$, 2H, $-CH_2CH_2OCH_3$), 3.78 (s, 3H, aromatic $-OCH_3$), 6.28 (s, 1H, C_{4H}), 6.7 - 7.4 (m, 8H, aromatic); IR (neat) 1250, 830; MS, m/e 357 ($M+1$, 100%), 323 298.

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{20}H_{21}ClN_2O_2$: C, 67.31; H, 5.93; N, 7.85.
Found: C, 67.15; H, 6.07; N, 7.77.

CLV/c Example 22: 5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-(3-hydroxybutyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl) pyrazole (20).

To a solution of methyl magnesium bromide (MeMgBr) (2.20 ml, 7.04 mM) in Et_2O (15 ml) at 0°C was added a solution of the aldehyde 11 (1.60 g, 4.69 mM) in Et_2O (70 ml) dropwise over a 30 minute period. After stirring for 1 hour the reaction was quenched with a

saturated, aqueous NH_4Cl solution. The reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and H_2O . The EtOAc solution was dried (MgSO_4), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (65g, Baker 40 gm silica gel) of the residue with Et_2O as eluent afforded 20 (1.33 g, 79%) as a clear light yellow oil.

NMR (CDCl_3) 1.25 (d, $J_{3,2} = 6\text{Hz}$, 3H, $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-\text{CH}_3$) 1.6 - 2.2 (m, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$), 2.2 - 2.8 (m, 1H, $-\text{OH}$), 2.83 (t, $J_{3,2} = 7\text{Hz}$, 2H, CH_2), 3.78 (s, 3H, $-\text{OCH}_3$), 3.7 - 4.2 (m, 1H, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-\text{CH}_3$), 6.27 (s, 1H, C_4-H), 6.7 - 7.4 (m, 8H, aromatic); IR (neat) 3380; MS, m/e 356 (M^+), 341, 312, 311, 298 (100%).
 Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{21}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 67.31; H, 5.93; N, 7.85
 Found: C, 67.38; H, 6.35; N, 7.61.

Example 23: 5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(3-oxobutyl)pyrazole (23)

To a suspension of pyridinium chlorochromate (3.65 g, 16.93 mM) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 ml) was added the alcohol 20, (3.02 g, 8.46 mM) in CH_2Cl_2 (15 ml). After stirring for 4 hours, the reaction solution was decanted from the chromium precipitates that were washed with EtOAc (2 x 150 ml). The reaction solution and the washes were combined, filtered through florosil, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (120g, Baker 40 gm silica gel) with Et_2O :hexane (1:1 to 100% Et_2O) as eluent, followed by crystallization from Et_2O :hexane afforded 23, (2.09 g, 70%) as a white crystalline solid, mp $85 - 86^\circ\text{C}$.

NMR (CDCl_3) 2.20 (s, 3H, $-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_3$), 2.7 - 3.2 (m, 4H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 3.78 (s, 3H, $-\text{OCH}_3$), 6.25 (s, 1H, C_4-H), 6.7 - 7.4 (m, 8H, aromatic); IR (KBr) 1715; MS, m/e 355 ($\text{M}+1$), 321, 311.

Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 67.70; H, 5.40; N, 7.90
 Found: C, 67.41; H, 5.24; N, 7.90.

CLYC Example 24: 5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-(3-hydroxy-3-methylbutyl)
1-(4-methoxyphenyl) pyrazole (27)

P To a solution of MeMgBr (1.32 ml of 3.2 M, 4.23 mM) in THF (15 ml) at 0°C, was added a solution of the ketone 23, (1.00 g, 2.82 mM) in THF (25 ml) dropwise over a 20 minute period. After stirring for 1 hour, the reaction mixture was quenched with a saturated NH₄Cl solution, diluted to a 100 ml volume with Et₂O, washed with H₂O, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography of the residue (Baker silica gel, 45 g) with Et₂O as eluent, afforded 27, (0.68 g, 80% corrected for recovered starting material) as a colorless oil.

P NMR (CDCl₃) 1.30 (s, 6H, -C(CH₃)₂OH), 1.7, 2.2 (m, 2H, CH₂C-OH), 2.2 - 2.7 (broad s, 1H, -OH), 2.7 3.1 (m, 2H, CH₂), 3.78 (s, 3H, -OCH₃), 6.25 (s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.6 - 7.4 (m, 8H, aromatic); IR (neat) 3390, 1250; MS (20 eV EI), m/e 370 (M⁺), 355, 312 (100%), 311, 298.

PS Anal. Calcd. for C₂₁H₂₃ClN₂O₂; C, 68.01; H, 6.25; N, 7.55
Found: C, 67.80; H, 6.30; N, 7.24.

CLYC Example 25: 5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-(3-oximinopropyl)
1-(4-methoxyphenyl) pyrazole (26)

P To a solution of the aldehyde 11 (1.00 g, 2.93 mM) in EtOH (30 ml) was added hydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.31 g, 4.40 mM) and pyridine (0.47 g, 5.87 mM). After stirring overnight at room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The remaining residue was taken up in CH₂Cl₂, washed with H₂O, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Crystallization from Et₂O:hexane afforded 26, (0.67 g, 64%) as a white crystalline solid, mp = 134 - 135°C.

NMR (CDCl₃) 2.5 - 3.3 (m, 5H, ¹⁴-CH₂CH₂- and =N-OH), 3.78 (s, 3H, ¹³-OCH₃), 6.30 (s, 1H, ¹³C₄-H), 6.5 - 7.4 (m, 9H, aromatic and ¹³-CH₂-CH=N-OH); IR (KBr) 3210; MS (20 eV EI), m/e 355 (M⁺), 338 (100%), 311, 297.
 5 P Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₈ClN₃O₂: C, 64.13; H, 5.10; N, 11.81
 Found: C, 63.79; H, 4.93; N, 11.53.

CL 4/2 Example 26: ⁷ 5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-
 3-[3(Z)-hexadecenyl] pyrazole (33). ²

10 P To a solution of hexamethyldisilazane (0.70 ml, 3.34 mM) in THF (30 ml) at +5°C was added 1.55M n-BuLi (1.97 ml, 3.05 mM). The cooling bath was removed and after 15 minutes tridecyltriphenyl phosphonium bromide (1.68 g, 3.20 mM) was added. After stirring for 0.5 hour, the aldehyde 11 (0.99g, 2.90 mM) was added, the reaction mixture was stirred for an additional 30 minutes, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was taken up in Et₂O:hexane (1:1), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to afford crude 33 (1.42 g). Chromatography (Baker silica gel, 55 g) with Et₂O:hexane (1:2) as eluent afforded 33, (0.95 g, 65%) as a clear colorless oil.

25 NMR (CDCl₃) 0.7 - 3.1 (m, 29H, ¹⁴-CH₂CH₂CH=CH(CH₂)₁₁CH₃), 3.80 (s, 3H, ¹³-OCH₃), 5.3 - 5.7 (m, 2H, ¹³-CH=CH-), 6.30 (s, 1H, ¹³C₄-H), 6.6 - 7.5 (m, 8H, aromatic); IR (neat) 2940, 2860; MS (20 eV EI), 508 (M+2), 506 (M⁺), 449, 351, 338, 298 (100%).
 P Anal. Calcd. for C₃₂H₄₃ClN₂O: C, 75.78; H, 8.55; N, 5.52
 Found: C, 75.54; H, 9.03; N, 5.44.

CL 30 4/2 Example 27: ⁹ 5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-
 3-[4-phenyl-3(E)-butenyl] pyrazole (14); and
 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-
 3-[4-phenyl-3(E,Z)-butenyl] pyrazole (15). ²

35 P To a suspension of pyridinium chlorochromate (6.29 g, 29.2 mM) in CH₂Cl₂ (40 ml) was added the

alcohol 2, (5.00 g, 14.6 mM) in CH_2Cl_2 (30 ml). After stirring for 4 hours, the reaction solution was decanted from the chromium residue on the sides of the reaction vessel. This residue was washed with EtOAc (2 ~~x~~ ³ 200 ml), and the washes were combined with the reaction solution, filtered through florisil, and concentrated in vacuo. Crystallization from Et_2O afforded the crude aldehyde 11 (4.20 g, 84%) contaminated with the dimer ester 16.

To a solution of hexamethyldisilazane (1.07 ml, 5.06 mM) in dry THF (50 ml) at $+10^\circ\text{C}$ was added n-BuLi (2.98 ml, 4.62 mM). The cooling bath was removed, and after 15 minutes benzyltriphenyl phosphonium chloride (1.88 g, 4.84 mM) was added. After 45 minutes the crude aldehyde 11 (1.50 g, 4.40 mM) in THF (10 ml) was added, the reaction mixture was stirred for an additional 30 minutes and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was taken up into Et_2O (150 ml), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo.

Chromatography of this residue (Baker silica gel, 85 g) with Et_2O :hexane (1:1 to 100% Et_2O) afforded the E olefin 14, the E/Z olefins 15, and dimer ester 16. Compound 14 was crystallized from Et_2O :hexane. All products were combined with those of an equivalent run using the same procedure on a 2.93 mM scale of the aldehyde 11. This afforded the E olefin 14, (1.33 g, 44%) as a white crystalline solid, mp $93 - 95^\circ\text{C}$, the mixed E/Z olefin 15, 7:3 Z:E (1.12 g, 37%) as a clear colorless oil; and dimer ester 16 (0.40 g, 8.0%).

Compound 14 NMR (CDCl_3) 2.4 ¹⁴ 3.2 (m, 4H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 3.80 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 6.2 ¹⁴ 6.7 (m, 2H, $\text{CH}=\text{CH}$), 6.30 (s, 1H, C_4-H), 6.7 ¹⁴ 7.6 (m, 13H, aromatic); IR (KBr) 1245; MS, m/e 414 (M^+), 310, 297 (100%).

Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{23}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}$: C, 75.26; H, 5.59; N, 6.75. Found: C, 75.45; H, 5.77; N, 6.77.

P Compound 15, NMR (CDCl₃) 2.5 - 3.2 (m, 4H, -CH₂CH₂-), 3.80 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 5.5 - 6.7 (m, 2H, -CH=CH-), 6.30 (s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.7 - 7.6 (m, 13H, aromatic); IR (neat) 1250; MS, m/e 414 (M⁺), 311, 297 (100%).

P { Anal. Calcd. for C₂₆H₂₃ClN₂O: C, 75.26; H, 5.59; N, 6.75. Found: C, 74.86; H, 5.96; N, 6.61.

CLYC Example 28: 3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl] propyl 3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl] propionate (16)

P To a solution of the carboxylic acid 12 (0.40 g, 1.12 mM) in THF (10 ml) at 0°C, was added one drop of DMF and oxalyl chloride (0.12 ml, 1.35 mM). After stirring for 15 minutes the cooling bath was removed and stirring was continued for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo (to remove the excess oxalyl chloride), taken up in THF (10 ml), and cooled to 0°C. To this solution was added the alcohol 2 (0.38 ml, 1.12 mM) and Et₃N (0.47 ml, 3.36 mM). After 15 minutes the cooling bath was removed and stirring was continued for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was diluted to 50 ml with Et₂O, washed with H₂O, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Chromatography (Baker silica gel, 45 g) with Et₂O:hexane (9:1) as eluent, afforded 16 (59%) as a white semi-solid.

NMR (CDCl₃) 1.8 - 2.4 (m, 2H, -CH₂CH₂CH₂-), 2.5 - 3.3 (m, 6H, -CH₂CH₂CH₂OCOCH₂CH₂-), 3.80 (s, 6H, 2-OCH₃), 4.25 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H, -CH₂CH₂OCO-), 6.27 + 6.33 (2s, 2H, 2 x C₄-H), 6.7 - 7.5 (m, 16H, aromatic); IR (KBr) 1730; MS (DCI), 681 (M+1), 325.

P { Anal. Calcd. for C₃₈H₃₄Cl₂N₄O₄: C, 66.96; H, 5.03; N, 8.22. Found: C, 66.60; H, 4.90; N, 7.83.

54

CLYK Example 29: ^{gcl} 3-[4-(4-Carbomethoxyphenyl)-3(E)-
butenyl]-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-
1-(4-methoxyphenyl) pyrazole (25).

P To a solution of hexamethyldisilazane (1.08 ml,
5 5.13 mM) in THF (50 ml) at +5°C was added n-BuLi (3.02 ml
of 1.55 M, 4.68 mM). After 15 minutes
(4-carbomethoxyphenyl)triphenyl phosphonium chloride (2.19
g, 4.91 mM) was added, and the cooling bath was removed.
After 30 minutes the aldehyde 11 (1.52 g, 4.46 mM) in THF
10 (10 ml) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred
for an additional 0.5 hour. Concentration in vacuo of the
reaction mixture and chromatography (Baker silica gel, 80
g) with Et₂O:hexane (1:1 to 100% Et₂O) as eluent
afforded 25. Recrystallization from Et₂O afforded pure
15 25 (1.10 g, 48%) as a white crystalline solid, mp = 126 -
128°C. _{32 14}

NMR (CDCl₃) 2.5 - 3.1 (m, 4H, -CH₂CH₂-),
3.80 (s, 3H, -OCH₃), 3.90 (s, 3H, -COOCH₃), 5.8 - 6.7
(m, 2H, -CH=CH-), 6.30 (s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.7 - 8.2 (m, 12H,
20 aromatic); IR (KBr) 1725; MS, m/e 472 (M⁺), 441, 297
(100%).

PS Anal. Calcd. for C₂₈H₂₅ClN₂O₃: C, 71.10; H, 5.33; N, 5.92.
Found: C, 71.30; H, 5.22; N, 5.97.

CL 25YK Example 30: Methyl 3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-
methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl] propionate (19).

P To a solution of the acid 12 (0.98 g, 2.75 mM) in
Et₂O (10 ml) and CH₂Cl₂ (15 ml) at 0°C, was added a
CH₂N₂ solution in Et₂O (prepared from
30 N-nitroso-N-methylurea, 40% KOH/Et₂O) until a persistent
yellow color was observed in the reaction mixture. The
reaction mixture was dried (MgSO₄), filtered and
concentrated in vacuo. Crystallization from EtOAc:hexane
afforded 19 (0.85 g, 83%) as a white crystalline solid, mp

35 = 117 - 118°C.
_{32 14 20}

NMR (CDCl₃) 2.5 ¹⁴ 3.4 (m, 4H, -CH₂CH₂-), 3.70 (s, 3H, -COOCH₃), 3.80 (s, 3H, -OCH₃), 6.28 (s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.7 ¹⁴ 7.4 (m, 8H, aromatics). IR (KBr) 1730; MS, m/e 370 (M⁺), 339, 311 (100%).

5 P Anal. Calcd. for C₂₀H₁₉ClN₂O₃: C, 64.77; H, 5.16; N, 7.56. Found: C, 64.47; H, 5.15; N, 7.65.

CLYK Example 31: ^{gel} 3-(3-Acetoacetoxypropyl)-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-¹ 1-(4-methoxyphenyl) pyrazole (59).

10 P 5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-(3-hydroxypropyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl) pyrazole (1.71 g, 0.005 moles) and 2,2,6-trimethyl-1,3-dioxen-4-one (0.71 g, 0.005 moles) were dissolved in 100 ml of xylenes. The solution was stirred under reflux for 16 hours. At that time, the solution was cooled to room temperature, and concentrated in vacuo to a yellow oil. The oil was flash chromatographed on silica gel to afford 59 (1.7 g, 80%) as a pale yellow oil.

20 NMR (CDCl₃) 1.8 ¹⁴ 2.4 (m, 2H, CH₂CH₂CH₂), 2.1 (s, 3H, COCH₃), 2.8 (t, 2H, J = 7Hz, CH₂), 3.48 (s, 2H, COCH₂CO), 3.85 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.25 (t, 2H, J = 7Hz, CH₂OCO), 6.25 (s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.9 (d, J = 8Hz, 2 aromatic H), 7.0 ¹⁴ 7.4 (m, 6H, aromatic H); IR (neat) 1750, 1725; MS, m/e 426 (M⁺), 341.

25 P Anal. Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₃ClN₂O₄: C, 64.71; H, 5.43; N, 6.56. Found: C, 64.97; H, 5.67; N, 6.13.

CLYK Example 32: ^{cel} 3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]propylamine (96).

30 P To a suspension of LiAlH₄ (0.13 g, 3.5 mM) in THF (15 mL) was added a solution of the amide 31, (1.00 g, 2.81 mM) in THF (15 mL), dropwise, keeping the reaction temperature below reflux. The reaction mixture was heated to reflux, and refluxed for 17 hours, when it was quenched with 0.13 mL H₂O, 0.13 mL 20% NaOH solution and an

additional 0.39 ml H₂O. The reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The remaining residue was taken up into EtOAc (50 mL) and extracted with a 1.0 N HCl solution (2x25 mL). The aqueous extracts were combined and washed with EtOAc (25 mL), neutralized with a 2N NaOH solution, and extracted with EtOAc (2x50 mL). The organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to afford the title compound (0.86 g, 90%) as a light yellow oil.

10 NMR (CDCl₃) 1.6-2.3 (m, 4H, -CH₂CH₂CH₂NH₂), 2.6-3.1 (m, 4H, -CH₂CH₂CH₂NH₂), 3.78 (s, 3H, -OCH₃), 6.27 (s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.6-7.5 (m, 8H, aromatic); IR (neat) 3380, 1520; MS (DCI), m/e 344 (MH⁺, +2), 342 (MH⁺, 100%).
15P Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₂₀ClN₃O: C, 66.76; H, 5.90; N, 12.29. Found: C, 66.70; H, 5.97; N, 11.83.

Example 33: 3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]propanenitrile (95)

20 To a suspension of compound 31, (7.75 g, 21.8 mM) in dry benzene (400 mL) was added SOCl₂ (4.78 mL, 65mM). The reaction mixture was heated to reflux for three days and then cooled to 0°C. Any excess SOCl₂ was decomposed with ice water. 50 mL of H₂O was added to the reaction mixture which was then neutralized with 50% NaOH, washed with H₂O (2x50mL), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Crystallization from Et₂O, Hexane afforded the title compound (6.43 g, 87%) as a light yellow crystalline solid, mp = 107-109°C.

30 NMR (CDCl₃) 2.4-3.2 (m, 4H, -CH₂CH₂-), 3.82 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 6.41 (s, 1H, C₄-H), 6.7-7.5 (m, 8H, aromatic); IR (KBr) 2250, 1510; MS(EI) m/e 339 (M+2, 1Cl), 337 (M⁺, 100%).

35 Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₆ClN₃O: C, 67.55; H, 4.77; N, 12.44. Found: C, 67.23; H, 4.88; N, 12.21.

Example 34

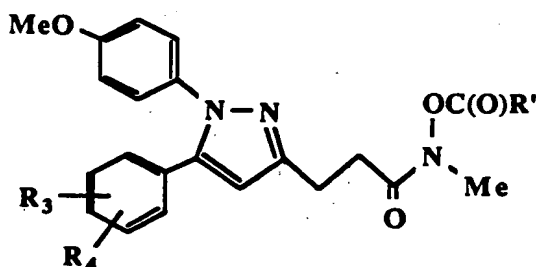
3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-N-methyl-N-succinyloxy- propanamide. (124) 1

To a solution of the hydroxamic acid 3 (5.0 g, 12.96 mM) in dry pyridine (13 ml) was added succinic anhydride (1.3 g, 12.99 mM) in pyridine (5 ml) and the resulting solution was stirred for 72 hours. The pyridine was removed in vacuo and the residue was triturated with hexane and recrystallized from Et₂O to afford pure 34 (6.21 g, 98%) as a white solid, mp ₃₂ 146-147° _{14 10}. MS, m/e 485(M⁺).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{24}H_{24}ClN_3O_6$: C, 59.32; H, 4.98; N, 8.65
Found: C, 59.68; H, 4.97; N, 8.75.

15 P Employing a similar procedure, the compounds of Table 5 were synthesized.

TABLE 5



25	Compound			Melting Point	Mass Spectrum	C, H, N
	Number	R3, R4	R'		(m/e)	
	130 23840	4-Me	CH ₂ CH ₂ CO ₂ H	131-132°	465(M ⁺)	XXX
30	131 23792	3,4-di-Me	CH ₂ CH ₂ CO ₂ H	124-125°	479(M ⁺)	XXX
	132 22916	4-Cl	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CO ₂ H	glass	385(M-114)	XXX
	133 22810*	4-Cl	CH ₂ CH ₂ CO ₂ Na	240°(dec)	507(M ⁺)	XXX

*Prepared as the sesquihydrate by treatment of compound
35 prepared in Example 34 with 1N NaOH

Example 35

3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-
N',N'-dimethylglycinyloxy-N-methylpropanamide (134) 9

40 40 Compound 3 (6.0 g, 15.55 mM) was added to a
5 suspension of N,N-dimethyl-glycine (1.61 g, 15.61 mM) and
N',N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (3.21 g, 15.55mM) in dry
pyridine (22 ml) under nitrogen and stirred for 44 hours.
The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue
trituated with CH₂Cl₂, filtered, and the

10 filtrate evaporated to dryness. Recrystallization from
CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O afforded pure 35 (6.8 g, 93%) as a white
solid, mp = 103-104°, MS, m/e 470 (M⁺).

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₇ClN₄O₄: C, 61.20; H, 5.78; N, 11.90
Found: C, 61.26; H, 5.94; N, 11.79.

15 The oxalate salt of 35 was synthesized as the
trihydrate as a white solid,

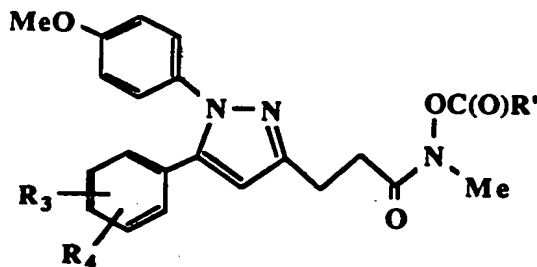
mp = 114-115°.

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₄H₂₇ClN₄O₄·C₂H₂O₄·3H₂O: C, 50.77; H, 5.74; N, 9.11
Found: C, 50.68; H, 5.73; N, 8.64

20 In a similar manner, the compounds of Table 6 were
synthesized.

59

TABLE 6



Compound Number	R3, R4	R'	Mass Melting Point	Spectrum (m/e)	C, H, N
22670	4-Cl	c-C ₅ H ₉ NHCO ₂ -t-Bu	155-156°	596(M ⁺)	XXX
23074	4-Cl	CH ₂ CH ₂ COMorpholine	108-109°	554(M ⁺)	XXX
23152	4-Cl	CH ₂ CH ₂ CONEt ₂	43-44°	540(M ⁺)	XXX*
24122	4-Me	CH ₂ NMe ₂	77-78°	450(M ⁺)	XXX

*1/4 hydrate

Example 36

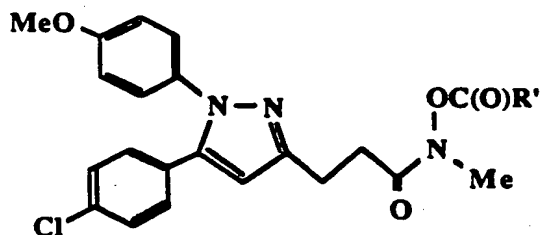
3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl] N-chloroacetyloxy-N-methylpropanamide (139)

To a solution of **3** (7.0 g, 18.14 mM) in anhydrous THF (125 ml) was added methylmorpholine (1.99 ml, 18.1 mM) and the resulting solution was cooled to -10° C under nitrogen. Chloroacetyl chloride (1.44 ml, 18.1 mM) was added and stirred for 10 minutes, filtered and the filtrate concentrated in vacuo. The residue was recrystallized from Et₂O to afford pure **36** (5.7 g, 68%) as a white solid, mp = 110-111°. MS, m/e 461 (M⁺).

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₂H₂₁Cl₂N₃O₄: C, 57.15; H, 4.58; N, 9.09. Found: C, 57.42; H, 4.55; N, 8.99.

Employing a similar procedure to that of Example 36, the compounds of Table 7 were synthesized.

TABLE 7



5

10

	Compound Number	R'	Melting Point	Mass Spectrum	C,H,N
				(m/e)	
a	15	CH ₃	130-132°	427(M ⁺)	XXX
a		C(CH ₃) ₃	144-145°	469(M ⁺)	XXX
a		CH ₂ OMe	98-100°	457(M ⁺)	XXX*
	*1/4 hydrate				

20

Following the procedure of Example 5, but using the appropriate hydroxylamine gave the compounds of Table 8.

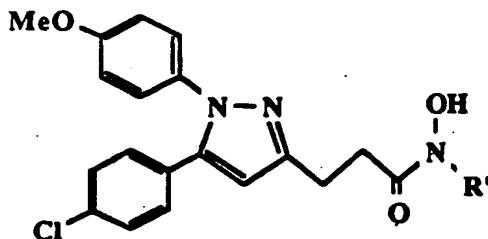
25

30

35

61

TABLE 8



10	Compound Number	R'	Melting Point	Mass Spectrum (m/e)	C,H,N
	143				
a	22595	CH ₂ CH ₂ Pyr	glass	695(M ⁺)	XXX*
a	23004	CHMeCO ₂ Et	125-127°	471(M ⁺)	XXX
a	23042	CHMeCO ₂ H	148-150°	443(M ⁺)	XXX
a	23034	C ₈ H ₁₇	oil	483(M ⁺)	XXX
	*1/2 hydrate				

Example 37

20 3-[4-Bromo-5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-propionic acid (147)

a P The acid 12 (3.57 g, 10 mM) and N-bromosuccinimide (1.78 g, 10 mM) were dissolved in a mixture of CCl₄ (150 ml) and CHCl₃ (20 ml) and allowed to stir for 16 hours. The solvents were evaporated in vacuo and the residue was dissolved in CHCl₃, washed with H₂O, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and evaporated to give an oil which was crystallized from Et₂O to afford pure 37 (2.18 g, 50%) as a white solid, mp = 147.5-148°.

30 MS, m/e 435 (MH⁺).

P Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₆BrClN₂O₃: C, 52.37; H, 3.70; N, 6.43 Found: C, 52.58; H, 3.69; N, 6.27.

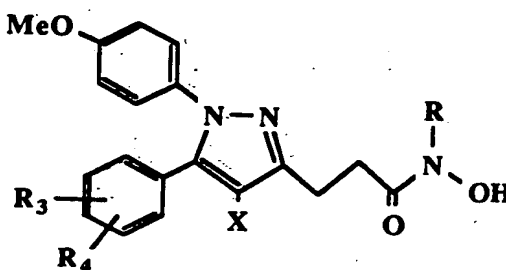
P Substitution of N-chlorosuccinimide for N-bromosuccinimide gave the corresponding 4-chloro derivative as a white solid, mp = 123.5-124.5°. MS, m/e

391(MH⁺)^Δ (compound no. 182)

Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₆Cl₂N₂O₃ · 1/4H₂O: C, 57.66; H, 4.20; N, 7.08
Found: C, 57.78; H, 4.12; N, 6.96.

Using the acids synthesized in Example 37 and following the procedure described in Example 5 gave the compounds of Table 9.

TABLE 9



Compound Number	X	R ₃ , R ₄	R	Melting Point	Mass Spectrum (m/e)	C, H, N
148 21540	Br	4-Cl	Me	foam	463(M ⁺)	XXX
149 22324	Cl	4-Cl	Me	foam	419(M ⁺)	XXX*
150 22380	Br	4-Cl	H	150-151°	449(M ⁺)	XXX

*hydrate

25

Substituting Compound 2 for the acid 12 in Example 37 afforded 4-bromo-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(3-hydroxypropyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)pyrazole, as an off-white solid, 87%, mp = 118.5-120° MS, m/e 420 (M⁺). (compound no. 183)

Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₈BrClN₂O₃: C, 54.11; H, 4.30; N, 6.64
Found: C, 54.20; H, 4.35; N, 6.59

Following a similar procedure, but employing N-chlorocuccinimide gave 4-chloro-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(3-hydroxypropyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)pyrazole as a tan solid;

a *P* mp = 113-115°. MS, m/e 376 (M^+)
P { Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{18}Cl_2N_2O_2$: $\overset{32}{C}$, 60.49; $\overset{14}{H}$, 4.81; $\overset{20}{N}$, 7.43
 Found: $\overset{32}{C}$, 60.30; $\overset{14}{H}$, 4.82; $\overset{20}{N}$, 7.36
(compound No. 184)

a *CL* *5* *4* Example 38

CL N-[3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-
a propyl]hydroxyl-amine *(151)*

a *P* To a solution of the oxime 26 (2.70 g, 7.59 mM) in MeOH (50 ml), containing methyl orange (2 mg) as as
 10 indicator, was added a solution of $NaBH_3CN$ (0.52 g, 8.4 mM) in MeOH (20 ml), and a solution of 2N HCl, simultaneously, at such a rate to maintain a pH of 3 to 4. The reaction was stirred for 3 hours at room temperature, acidified to pH 1 and concentrated in vacuo.
 15 The residue was diluted with H_2O (100 ml), adjusted to pH 8.5 with 5N NaOH, and extracted with EtOAc. The extracts were combined, dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was chromatographed on Merck Silica Gel 60 (90 g, 230-400 mesh) with EtOAc:MeOH
 20 (9:1) as eluent. Crystallization from Et_2O afforded pure 38 (1.64 g, 60%) as a white solid, mp = 91-93°. MS, m/e 357(M^+).

P { Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{20}ClN_3O_2$: $\overset{32}{C}$, 63.77; $\overset{14}{H}$, 5.63; $\overset{20}{N}$, 11.74
 Found: $\overset{32}{C}$, 63.63; $\overset{14}{H}$, 5.74; $\overset{20}{N}$, 11.63.

25

a *CL* *4* *4* Example 39

CL N-[3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-
a propyl]-N-hydroxy-acetamide *(152)*

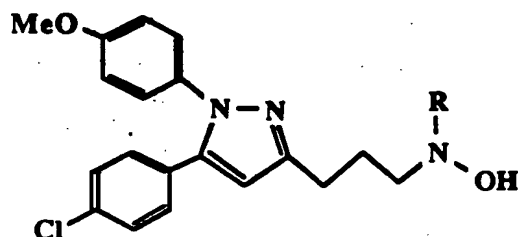
P To a solution of hydroxylamine 38 (1.25 g, 3.49
 30 mM) and Et_3N (0.97 ml, 6.9mM) in THF (35 ml) was added acetyl chloride (0.25 ml, 3.5 mM) and the reaction mixture stirred for 1 hour, diluted with EtOAc (165 ml), washed with H_2O , dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to give a residue which was recrystallized from
 35 EtOAc: Et_2O to afford pure 39 (1.06 g, 76%) as a white

crystalline solid, mp = 121-123°. MS, m/e 399 (M⁺).

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₁H₂₂ClN₃O₃: C, 63.07; H, 5.55; N, 10.51.
Found: C, 62.83; H, 5.95; N, 10.43.

5 Following a similar procedure to that of Example 39 and employing the appropriate acyl chloride afforded the compounds of Table 10.

TABLE 10



15

Compound
Number

R

Melting
Point

Mass
Spectrum
(m/e)

C, H, N

20

a	153 22812	CO-t-Bu	138-140°	441(M ⁺)	XXX
a	154 22813	COC ₇ H ₁₅	90-91°	483(M ⁺)	XXX
a	155 22814	COPh	foam	461(M ⁺)	XXX
a	156 22949	SO ₂ CH ₃	173-175°	435(M ⁺)	XXX

25

Example 40

Ethyl N-[3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-propyl]-hydroxyoxamate (157)

Following a similar procedure to that of Example 39, but employing ethyl oxalyl chloride in place of acetyl chloride afforded 40 as a white foam; MS, m/e 457 (M⁺).

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₄ClN₃O₃: C, 60.33; H, 5.28; N, 9.18.
Found: C, 60.55; H, 5.67; N, 9.18.

35

65

CL 4/2 Example 41

CL N-[3-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-propyl]-N,N'-dihydroxyoxamide (158)

a 5 To a solution of hydroxylamine.HCl (0.25 g, 3.5 mM) and the ester 7C (0.81 g, 1.8mM) in EtOH (17 ml) was added a 1N NaOEt solution (7.1 ml, 7.1 mM). After stirring for 2.5 hours the reaction mixture was acidified and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with CHCl₃, washed (H₂O), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Crystallization from EtOAc:Et₂O afforded pure 41 as a white crystalline solid, mp = 145-146.5° MS, m/e 444 (M⁺).

10 P 14 20 Anal. Calcd. for C₂₁H₂₁ClN₄O₅•0.25 H₂O: C, 56.13; H, 4.82; N, 12.47. Found: C, 56.16; H, 4.76; N, 12.32.

15

CL 4/2 Example 42

CL L amine 159 2-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-ethyl

a P To a solution of the acid 12 (1.0 g, 2.8 mM) in benzene (25 ml) was added Et₃N (0.39 ml, 2.8 mM) and diphenylphosphoryl azide (0.60 ml, 2.8 mM). After stirring overnight at room temperature, the reaction mixture was heated to 70°C for 1.5 hours, cooled and concentrated in vacuo. Dioxane (2 ml), followed by a solution of concentrated HCl (0.3 ml) in dioxane (2 ml) was added, and the reaction mixture was heated to reflux for 2 hours, cooled and diluted to 50 ml with EtOAc. The organic solution was washed with a 0.25N NaOH solution, and extracted with 1N HCl. The extracts were combined, basified with 5N NaOH, and extracted with EtOAc, dried, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Crystallization from Et₂O afforded pure 42 (0.62 g, 68%) as a light yellow crystalline solid, mp = 95-97°. MS, m/e 327 (M⁺).

35 P 32 14 20 Anal. Calcd. for C₁₈H₁₈ClN₃O: C, 65.95; H, 5.53; N, 12.82. Found: C, 66.14; H, 5.57; N, 13.10.

66

CL 4/6 Example 43

a Ethyl 2-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-ethylamine-N-oxoacetate¹⁶⁰

5 To a solution of the amine 42 (3.24 g, 9.8 mM) and Et₃N (1.56 ml, 10.9 mM) in THF (100 ml) was added ethyloxalyl chloride (1.1 ml, 9.8 mM). After stirring overnight the reaction mixture was diluted to 400 ml with EtOAc, washed with H₂O, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was chromatographed on 10 Merck Silica Gel 60 (110 g, 230-400 mesh) with EtOAc:Hexane (3:1) as eluent. Crystallization from EtOAc:Hexane afforded pure 43 (3.6 g, 85%) as a white crystalline solid, mp = 93-94°. MS, m/e 427 (M⁺).

15 { Anal. Calcd. for C₂₂H₂₂ClN₃O₄: C, 61.75; H, 5.18; N, 9.82. Found: C, 61.56; H, 5.29; N, 9.78.

CL 4/6 Example 44

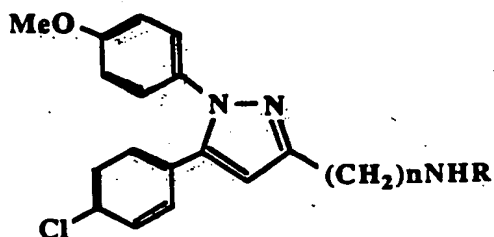
a Ethyl 3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-propylamine-N-oxoacetate¹⁶¹

20 { Following the procedure of Example 43, but substituting the amine 96 of Example 32 for the amine 42 afforded 44 as a yellow oil; MS, m/e 441 (M⁺).

25 { Anal. Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₄ClN₃O₄: C, 62.51; H, 5.49; N, 9.51. Found: C, 62.41; H, 5.66; N, 9.35.

The compounds of Table 11 were synthesized from compounds 43 or 44 by standard methods.

TABLE 11



10

Compound Number	n	R	Melting Point	Mass Spectrum (m/e)	C,H,N
15	162				
162	3	COCON(Me)OH	111-113°	442(M ⁺)	XXX
163	2	COCON(Me)OH	110-111°	428(M ⁺)	XXX
164	3	COCONHOH	183-185°	428(M ⁺)	XXX
165	2	COCONHOH	188-189°	414(M ⁺)	XXX
166	3	COCO ₂ H	157-159°	413(M ⁺)	XXX

CL V/C Example 45

CL N-Acetyl-3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-propyl-amine (167)

25 To a solution of the amine 96 (0.96 g, 2.8 mM) and Et₃N (0.59 ml, 4.2 mM) in THF (25 ml) was added acetyl chloride (0.2 ml, 2.8 mM). After stirring for 1 hour the reaction mixture was diluted to 200 ml with EtOAc, washed with H₂O, dried, filtered and concentrated

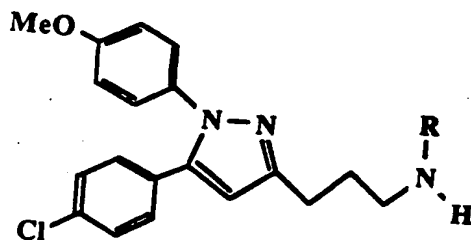
30 in vacuo. Crystallization from EtOAc:Et₂O afforded pure 45 (0.78 g, 72%) as an off-white crystalline solid, mp = 129-131°. MS, m/e 383 (M⁺).

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₁H₂₂ClN₃O₂: C, 65.70; H, 5.78; N, 10.95. Found: C, 65.85; H, 6.00; N, 10.88.

35

Following the procedure of Example 45, but substituting trimethylacetyl chloride, methanesulfonyl chloride and diethyl chlorophosphate respectively for acetyl chloride gave the compounds of Table 12.

TABLE 12



15

Compound Number	R	Melting Point	Mass Spectrum (m/e)	C,H,N
168 23079	CO-t-Bu	104-105°	425(M ⁺)	XXX
169 23171	SO ₂ Me	108-110°	419(M ⁺)	XXX
170 23172	PO(OEt) ₂	oil	477(M ⁺)	XXX*

*1/4 hydrate

25

Example 46

N-Acetyl-3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-N-hydroxy-propanamide (171)

A white slurry of compound 29 of Example 12 (5.0 g, 13.45mM) in CH₂Cl₂ (200 ml) and Et₃N (1.88 ml, 13.48 mM) was cooled to -10°C under nitrogen, and treated with acetyl chloride (0.91 ml, 12.8 mM). The mixture was allowed to stir at -10°C for 45 minutes, filtered and the filtrate concentrated in vacuo to give crude product which was purified via flash column chromatography (EtOAc) and

recrystallized from Et₂O to afford 46 as a white solid,
mp = 110-111°. MS, m/e 413 (M⁺).

PS Anal. Calcd. for C₂₁H₂₀ClN₃O₄: C, 60.94; H, 4.87; N, 10.15
Found: C, 61.19; H, 5.15; N, 9.77.

5

CL 47/c Example 47

CL N-Acetyl-N-acetoxy-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-
3-pyrazolyl]-propanamide (172)

a P Following the procedure of Example 46, but employing 2
10 equivalents of acetyl chloride afforded 47 as a white
solid, mp = 111-112°. MS, m/e 455 (M⁺).

PS Anal. Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₂ClN₃O₅: C, 60.59; H, 4.86; N, 9.22
Found: C, 60.52; H, 5.12; N, 9.06.

CL 15 48/c Example 48

a 5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-(3-oxobutyl)-
pyrazole thiazol-2-yl hydrazone (173)

a P A solution of compound 23 (2.15 g, 6.06 mM) in EtOH
(6.2 ml) and glacialacetic acid (0.2 ml) was warmed to 35°
20 and 2-thiazolylhydrazine (0.698 g, 6.06 mM) was added.
Stirring was continued for 80 minutes and the resulting
brown solution was cooled to room temperature for 1 hour,
then allowed to stand at -15°, filtered, and
recrystallized from EtOH to afford 48 as a tan solid (1.22
25 g, 45%), mp = 128-129°. MS, m/e 451 (M⁺).

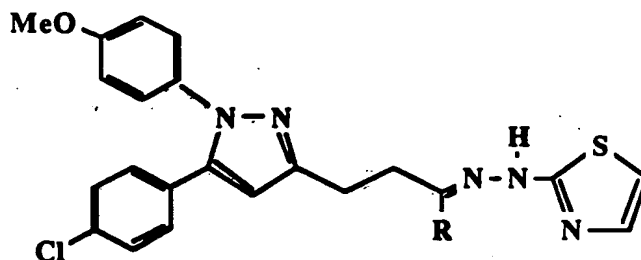
PS Anal. Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₂ClN₅S: C, 61.12; H, 4.91; N, 15.50
Found: C, 60.89; H, 4.81; N, 15.12.

Following the procedure of Example 48, but
30 substituting the appropriate ketone from Table 15 or
aldehyde 11 for compound 23 afforded the compounds of
Table 13.

35

70

TABLE 13



5

Compound Number	R	Melting Point	Mass Spectrum (m/e)	C,H,N
174				
22142	H	169-170°	437(M ⁺)	XXX
22281	CH ₂ CH ₃	149-152°	465(M ⁺)	XXX*
22377	Phenyl	104-105°	513(M ⁺)	XXX**
*1/4 hydrate				
**1/2 hydrate				

20

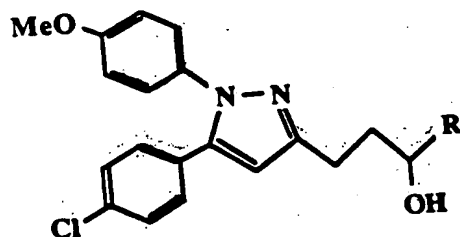
Following the procedure of Example 22, but substituting ethyl magnesium bromide, phenyl magnesium bromide and t-butyl magnesium chloride for methyl magnesium bromide gave the compounds of Table 14.

25

30

35

TABLE 14



Compound
Number

R

Melting
Point

Mass
Spectrum
(m/e)

C, H, N

15

22199

Et

84-85°

370(M⁺)

XXX

22382

Ph

107-108°

418(M⁺)

XXX*

23225

t-Bu

127-129°

398(M⁺)

XXX*

*1/4 hydrate

20

P

Following the procedure of Example 23, but substituting the appropriate alcohol from Table 14 for compound 20 afforded the compounds of Table 15.

25

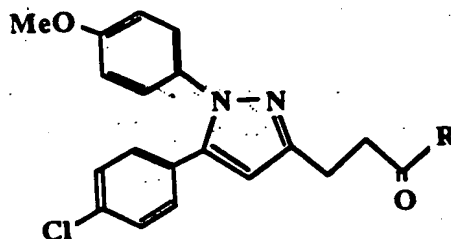
30

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T,730X

TABLE 15



Compound Number	R	Melting Point	Mass Spectrum (m/e)	C,H,N
180 22218	Et	89-90°	368(M ⁺)	XXX
181 22307	Ph	138-139°	416(M ⁺)	XXX

Example 49

2-[5-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-pyrazolyl]-ethyl carboximidamide (184)

To a suspension of nitrile 95 (1.0 g, 2.96 mM) in MeOH (6 ml) was added NaHCO₃ (0.50 g, 5.9 mM) and a solution of hydroxylamine.HCl (0.40 g, 5.9 mM) in H₂O (5 ml). The reaction was heated to reflux for 16 hours, concentrated in vacuo and the residue partitioned between H₂O and CHCl₃. The CHCl₃ layer was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to a white foam. Crystallization from EtOAc afforded pure 49 (0.65 g, 59%) as a white crystalline solid, mp ³²132-134°. MS, m/e 370 (M⁺).

Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₉ClN₄O₂•0.25 H₂O: Δ C, 60.80; H, 5.24; N, 14.93. Found: Δ C, 60.73; H, 5.18; N, 14.74.

CL 4/c Example 50

CL N-Hydroxy-N-methyl-2-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)
-3-pyrazolyl] ethylcarboximidamide Monohydrate, (185)

Following the procedure of Example of 48, but
substituting N-methylhydroxylamine.HCl for
hydroxylamine.HCl afforded 50 as a white solid,
mp = 106-110°. MS, m/e 384 (M⁺).

Anal. Calcd. for C₂₀H₂₁N₄O₂·H₂O: C, 59.62; H, 5.75; N, 13.91.
Found: C, 59.62; H, 5.65; N, 13.61.

10

Following the procedure of Example 18, but
substituting octylamine for diethylamine gave the
following compound.

15

Compound Number	NR ₆ R ₇	Melting Point	Mass Spectrum (m/e)	C, H, N
186 22910	NHC ₈ H ₁₇	95-96°	467(M ⁺)	XXX

20

CL 4/c Example 51

CL 3-[1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-5-(4-methylphenyl)-4-methyl-3-
pyrazolyl]-N-hydroxy-N-methylpropanamide, (187)

25 CL 5-Methyl-6-(4-methylphenyl)-4,6-dioxohexanoic acid (216)

Following the procedure employed for the
synthesis of the 4,6-dioxohexanoic acids of Table 2"-AP,
but substituting 4'-methylpropiophenone for the
appropriately substituted acetophenone gave the title
compound 5-methyl-6-(4-methylphenyl)-4,6-dioxohexanoic
acid.

CL 3-[1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-5-(4-methylphenyl)-4-methyl-3-
pyrazolyl]propionic acid (22C)

P Following the procedure employed for the synthesis of the pyrazole propionic acids of Table 2^u, but substituting compound 5-methyl-6-(4-methylphenyl)-4,6^u dioxohexanoic acid for the appropriate 6-aryl-4,6^u diketo^uhexanoic acid gave 3-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5^u (4-methylphenyl)-4-methyl-3-pyrazolyll⁹propionic acid.

CL 3-[1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-5-(4-methylphenyl)-4-methyl-3^u pyrazolyll⁹-N-hydroxy-N-methylpropanamide

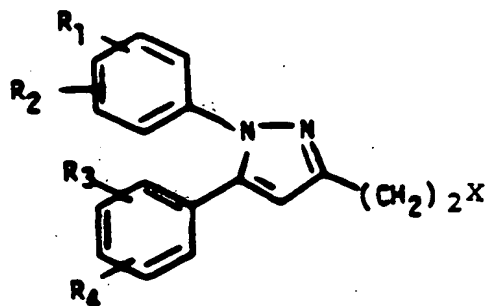
10 P Following the procedure of Example 5, but substituting the propionic acid compound obtained above for the acid 12 gave 3-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5^u (4-methylphenyl)-4-methyl-3-pyrazolyll⁹-N-hydroxy-N-methyl-
15 propanamide the title compound.

CL IN VIVO ALLEVIATION OF INFLAMMATION

P Polyarthrititis was induced in Lewis strain laboratory rats (weight = about 200 grams) by injection of
20 a suspension of Mycobacterium butyricum³² in mineral oil into the subplantar tissue of the mammal's hind paws. On day 10 after the injection, the rats were³ assigned to groups, and paw volumes and body weights were recorded. Paw volumes of the contralateral, uninjected hind paw were
25 determined by mercury plethysmography. Per oral (p.o.) dosing began and continued for five consecutive days thereafter. On day 14 after the initial injection, approximately four hours after the final dose was administered, paw volumes and body weights were recorded
30 and quantitated.

Anti-inflammatory activity of the substituted pyrazole compounds is expressed as the percent inhibition of paw volume increase. The results of this study for several compounds of the structure shown below are shown
35 in Table 16, hereinafter.

T, 76 OX



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20

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

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Table 16

In Vivo Alleviation of Inflammation
in Rats¹

					%INH. p.o.*
					(mpk)
No.	R ₁ , R ₂	R ₃ , R ₄	X		
10	1	H	4-Cl	-CH ₂ OH	62% at 50
	2	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CH ₂ OH	[ED ₅₀ =3.6]
	3	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CON(CH ₃)OH	[ED ₅₀ =4.1]
	4	4-Cl	4-Cl	-CH ₂ OH	68% at 50
	7	H	4-Cl	-CH ₂ OAc	54% at 50
15	8	3,4-diCl	4-Cl	-CH ₂ OH	41% at 50
	10	4-OMe	H	-CH ₂ OH	30% at 50
	11	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CHO	[ED ₅₀ =2.6]
	12	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CO ₂ H	[ED ₅₀ =5.2]
	13	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CO ₂ Na	[ED ₅₀ =1.8]
20	16	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CO ₂ (CH ₂) ₃ pyrazole	82% at 25
	17	H	4-Cl	-CO ₂ H	50% at 25
	19	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CO ₂ Me	69% at 40
	20	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CH(OH)Me	19% at 40
	21	4-Cl	4-H	-CH ₂ OH	52% at 50
25	22	2-OMe	4-Cl	-CH ₂ OH	33% at 50
	23	4-OMe	4-Cl	-COCH ₃	53% at 40
	24	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CH ₂ OMe	64% at 25
	25	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CH=CH-  -CO ₂ Me	18% at 25
	26	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CH=NOH	79% at 25
30	28	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CONEt ₂	44% at 25
	29	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CONHOH	91% at 25
	30	4-OMe	4-F	-CH ₂ OH	42% at 25
	31	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CONH ₂	75% at 25
	32	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CH=CH-(CH ₂) ₃ -	
35				CO ₂ Na	69% at 25
	34	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CONH-  -OH	21% at 25

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	35	4-Br	4-Cl	-CH ₂ OH	65% at 25
	36	4-SO ₂ Me	4-Cl	-CH ₂ OH	40% at 50
	37	4-CH ₃	4-Cl	-CH ₂ OH	41% at 25
	38	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CH=CH-(CH ₂) ₃ -CONH ₂	40% at 40
5	3a	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CON(CH ₃)ONa	65% at 10
	44	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CON(CH ₃)OMe	69% at 25
	45	4-OMe	4-F	-CON(CH ₃)OH	51% at 25
	62	4-F	4-Cl	-CH ₂ OH	31% at 50
	47	4-SMe	4-Cl	-CH ₂ OH	48% at 25
10	48	4-NO ₂	4-Cl	-CH ₂ OH	40% at 40
	51	4-OC ₅ H ₁₁	4-Cl	-CH ₂ OH	6.4% at 30
	53	4-OMe	4-Cl	-CO ₂ NHMe	94% at 40
	54	4-OMe	4-Ph	-CH ₂ OH	36% at 25
	55	4-OMe	4-Me	-CH ₂ OH	[ED ₅₀ =3.9]
15	56	4-OMe	4-CF ₃	CH ₂ OH	[ED ₅₀ =3.0]
	57	4-OMe	4-Cl	CO ₂ NH(tBu)	87% at 25
	58	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(tBu)OH	47% at 25
	59	4-OMe	4-Cl	CH ₂ OCOCH ₂ COCH ₃	48% at 20
	60	2-CF ₃	4-Cl	CH ₂ OH	8% at 25
20	65	4-OMe	4-Cl	CONHCH ₂ CH ₂ OH	21% at 15
	66	4-OMe	4-Cl	CONHCH ₂ CO ₂ H	62% at 25
	67	4-H	4-Cl	CON(CH ₃)OH	30% at 40
	69	4-NH ₂	4-Cl	CH ₂ OH	17% at 15
	72	4-OEt	4-Cl	CO ₂ H	71% at 15
25	74	3,4-diOMe	4-Cl	CO ₂ H	17% at 40
	75	4-OEt	4-Cl	CO ₂ Et	73% at 40
	76	4-OEt	4-Cl	CON(CH ₃)OH	43% at 15
	79	4-OMe	4-CF ₃	CON(CH ₃)OH	[ED ₅₀ =3.2]
	81	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(OH)iPr	50% at 15
30	82	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(OH)cyclohexyl	54% at 15
	83	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(OH)Et	42% at 15
	84	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(OH)Ph	27% at 40

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	85	4-OMe	4-Cl	CONH-dihydrothiazoyl	40% at 40
	87	4-OMe	4-Cl	COHNCH ₂ CO ₂ Et	22% at 15
	88	4-OMe	4-Cl	CONHCH ₂ CONHOH	36% at 15
	89	4-OMe	4-Cl	COHNCH ₂ CON(CH ₃)OH	57% at 15
5	90	4-OMe	4-Cl	CONHtetrazole	32% at 15
	91	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(OBz)COCH ₃	24% at 30
	93	4-OMe	4-Cl	CH ₂ OCH ₂ CO ₂ H	17% at 15
	96	4-OMe	4-Cl	CH ₂ NH ₂	56% at 30
	100	4-OMe	4-Cl	CONHCH(CO ₂ Et)CH ₂ SH	58% at 15
10	101	4-OMe	4-Cl	CONHCH(CO ₂ Et)CH ₂ SMe	57% at 15
	102	4-OMe	4-Cl	CO ₂ NEt ₂	87% at 30
	¹⁰³ 22439	2-OMe	4-Cl	CO ₂ H	55% at 10
	¹⁰⁵ 22478	4-OMe	4-Me	CO ₂ H	87% at 10
	¹⁰⁶ 23629	4-OMe	3-Me	CO ₂ H	11% at 10
15	¹¹⁷ 23648	4-OMe	3,4-di-Me	CO ₂ H	30% at 10
	¹⁰⁹ 23730	4-OMe	2-Me	CO ₂ H	1% at 10
	¹¹⁰ 24089	4-OMe	4-Et	CO ₂ H	51% at 10
	¹⁰⁴ 22538	2-OMe	4-Cl	CON(CH ₃)OH	39% at 15
	¹¹¹ 22537	4-OMe	4-Me	CON(CH ₃)OH	75% at 15
20	¹¹² 21147	4-Cl	4-OMe	CON(CH ₃)OH	[ED ₅₀ =16.3]
	¹¹³ 21265	4-OMe	4-OMe	CON(CH ₃)OH	34% at 10
	¹¹⁴ 22413	4-OMe	4-H	CON(CH ₃)OH	5% at 15
	¹¹⁵ 23653	4-OMe	3-Me	CON(CH ₃)OH	35% at 10
	¹¹⁸ 23774	4-OMe	2-Me	CON(CH ₃)OH	6% at 10
25	¹¹⁹ 24118	4-OMe	4-Et	CON(CH ₃)OH	24% at 10
	¹²³ 22810	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(CH ₃)OCOCH ₂ CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[ED ₅₀ =4.7]
	¹³⁰ 23840	4-OMe	4-Me	CON(CH ₃)OCOCH ₂ CH ₂ CO ₂ H	[ED ₅₀ =11.5]
	¹³² 22916	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(CH ₃)OCOCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CO ₂ H	30% at 10
	¹³³ 22810	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(CH ₃)OCOCH ₂ CH ₂ CO ₂ Na	75% at 10
30	¹³⁴ 22922	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(CH ₃)OCOCH ₂ NMe ₂	[ED ₅₀ =12.5]

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a	135	22670	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(CH ₃)OCO-c-5H ₉ NHCO ₂ -t-Bu	1% at 10
a	136	23074	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(CH ₃)OCOCH ₂ CH ₂ CO-Morpholine	38% at 10
a	137	23152	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(CH ₃)OCOCH ₂ CH ₂ CONEt ₂	54% at 10
a	138	24122	4-OMe	4-Me	CON(CH ₃)OCOCH ₂ NMe ₂	17% at 10
a	139	23173	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(CH ₃)OCOCH ₂ Cl	[ED ₅₀ =6.0]
a	140	22313	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(CH ₃)OCOCH ₃	77% at 15
a	141	22818	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(CH ₃)OCOC(CH ₃) ₃	17% at 10
a	142	23967	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(CH ₃)OCOCH ₂ OMe	67% at 10
a	143	22595	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(OH)Pyr	62% at 15
a	144	23004	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(OH)CHMeCO ₂ Et	55% at 10
a	145	23042	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(OH)CHMeCO ₂ H	61% at 10
a	146	23034	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(OH)C ₈ H ₁₇	29% at 10
a	147	22438	4-OMe	4-Cl	CH ₂ NHOH	42% at 25
a	148	22811	4-OMe	4-Cl	CH ₂ N(OH)COCH ₃	40% at 10
a	149	22812	4-OMe	4-Cl	CH ₂ N(OH)CO-t-Bu	49% at 10
a	150	22813	4-OMe	4-Cl	CH ₂ N(OH)COC ₇ H ₁₅	11% at 10
a	151	22814	4-OMe	4-Cl	CH ₂ N(OH)COPh	45% at 10
a	152	22949	4-OMe	4-Cl	CH ₂ N(OH)SO ₂ CH ₃	34% at 9
a	153	22815	4-OMe	4-Cl	CH ₂ N(OH)COCO ₂ Et	51% at 10
a	154	22853	4-OMe	4-Cl	CH ₂ N(OH)COCONHOH	[ED ₅₀ =33.4]
a	155	22274	4-OMe	4-Cl	NHCOCO ₂ Et	9% at 15
a	156	22330	4-OMe	4-Cl	NHCOCON(Me)OH	28% at 15
a	157	22040	4-OMe	4-Cl	CH ₂ NHCOCONHOH	13% at 15
a	158	22331	4-OMe	4-Cl	NHCOCONHOH	41% at 15
a	159	22694	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(OH)COCH ₃	62% at 10
a	160	22487	4-OMe	4-Cl	CON(OAc)COCH ₃	83% at 15
a	161	22217	4-OMe	4-Cl	C(Me)=NNH-2-Thiazoline	39% at 15

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5	174 22142	4-OMe	4-Cl	CH=NNH-2-Thiazoline	37% at 15
	175 22281	4-OMe	4-Cl	C(Et)=NNH-2-Thiazoline	16% at 10
	176 22377	4-OMe	4-Cl	C(Ph)=NNH-2-Thiazoline	6% at 15
	177 22199	4-OMe	4-Cl	CH(OH)Et	16% at 15
	178 22382	4-OMe	4-Cl	CH(OH)Ph	8% at 15
	179 22225	4-OMe	4-Cl	CH(OH)-t-Bu	36% at 10
	180 22218	4-OMe	4-Cl	COEt	32% at 15
	181 22307	4-OMe	4-Cl	COPh	30% at 15
	185 22118	4-OMe	4-Cl	C(=NH)N(OH)Me	5% at 15
	186 22910	4-OMe	4-Cl	CONHC ₈ H ₁₇	37% at 10

*%INH.p.o. = Percentage inhibition of pad swelling from per oral dosages in the amount of substituted pyrazole compound shown, where "mpk" is milligrams per kilogram of rat bodyweight and "ED₅₀" is the effective dose to obtain a 50% inhibition of inflammation.

¹Abbreviations for substituents are as utilized in previous Tables and reaction Schemes. Additionally tBu is tert-butyl and Ph is phenyl.

²R₂ = hydrogen unless otherwise shown.

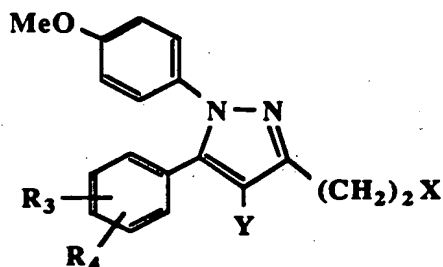
³R₄ = hydrogen unless otherwise shown.

^P In addition, the results for compounds of the structure shown below are shown in Table 17.

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TABLE 17



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No.	R3, R4	Y	X	% INH. p.o.* (mpk)
15	4-Cl	Br	CO ₂ H	79% at 15
	4-Cl	Cl	CO ₂ H	71% at 15
	4-Cl	Br	CON(CH ₃)OH	15% at 40
	4-Cl	Cl	CON(CH ₃)OH	68% at 15
	4-Cl	Br	CONHOH	70% at 15

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The present invention has been described with respect to preferred embodiments. It will be clear to those skilled in the art that modifications and/or variations of the disclosed subject matter can be made without departing from the scope of the invention set forth herein.

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